1188

THE English Rudiments OF THE LATINE TONGUE,

Explained by

QUESTION and ANSWER.

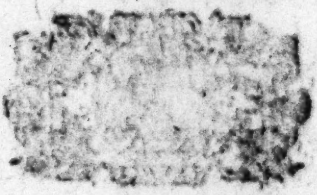
VVhich are so formed, that a Childe, omitting altogether the *Questions*, may learn onely the *answers*, and bee fully instructed in the Rudiments of the Latine Tongue.

By WILLIAM DU-GARD.

For the Use of Marchant-Tailor's *School.*

LONDON:
Printed by *W. D.* and are to bee sold by *Francis Eglesfield* at the *Marigold* in *Paul's* Church-yard. *An. Dn.* 1656.

MVSEVM
BRITA
NICVM



To the LEARNER of the RUDIMENTS of the *Latine Tongue*.

IN the undertaking of the meaneſt Action ſom *Scope* and *End* is propoſed. In thy coming to School, thou muſt conſider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is, (or ought to bee,) to obtein learning: the End of that is, to enable thee to do God better ſervice, either in Church or Commonwealth. To facilitate the way, Theſe *Engliſh Rudiments of the Latine Tongue* are ſo compoſed by Queſtion and Anſwer, that (if my experience deceiv mee not) they will render the Task more eaſie and pleaſanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the childe ſhall ſee that hee is able to ask a pertinent

Queſtion, and his fellow give him a full Anſwer; the Maſter's labor is much eaſed, and the Childe greatly encouraged, the Memory leſs burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence: and yet the expenſ and tediouſneſs of other Comments wholly avoided.

But in learning by heart, Let mee admoniſh thee to paſs by the Queſtions altogether, mindeing them not at all: as for example, in the Numbers, the Queſtion and Anſwer ſtand thus:

Qu. *How many Numbers bee there in Nouns?*

In Nouns bee two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural.

Qu. *How know you the Singular Number?*

The Singular Number ſpeaketh but of one: *as* Lapis, *a Stone.*

Qu. *How the Plural?*

The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than one: *as*, Lapides, *Stones.*

Now, if you omit the Queſtions, it ſtand's together thus to bee Learned of the Scholar.

In Nouns bee two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural: the Singular Number ſpeaketh but of One; *as*, Lapis, *a Stone*: the Plural number ſpeaketh of more than One; *as*, Lapides, *Stones.*

The principal Queſtions are numbred by Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* —— ſom are not numbred,

numbred, but set down in a lesser Character for explanation of the former: which in learning by heart may bee passed by.

The main labor in learning (as of any Language, so) of the *Latine* Tongue, is, in *Nouns* and *Verbs*: in the other parts there is little hardnes. These Rudiments, for the Common Rules, are sufficient for the Young beginner, whose tender capacitie cannot comprehend Curious Criticisms. When age and proficiency draw's them further, they may then bee exercised therein: in the mean time, if they bee well practised in the *Declining* of Nouns, and *Conjugating* Verbs, the greatest difficultie will bee overcom. To this End *Comenius* hath furnished us with a *Vestibulum Linguæ Latinæ*: where they may have plenty of Nouns & Verbs disposed in an easie Method, with a *Vocabularie*, at the later End, where every word is declined and fitted for Children's Capacity: and a *Janua Linguarum*, a new Work, for those that have made further progres. Bless God for these helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withall. Do not thou, by thy negligence, lose the fruit of so great a benefit, which thou maist now enjoy, to thy great advantage, if it bee not thine own fault. Do not therefore squander away idly that precious

time, which thou canſt never call back again: nor let ſlip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender age; leaſt, when time ſhall better awake thy judgment, thou repent (as multitudes have don) when it is too late.

Theſe Rudiments have two parts: I. *Etymologie*. II. *Syntaxis*. *Etymologie* handle's the eight parts, with their accidents, or, things belonging to them, ſeverally, as Single words, which begin at An Speech. *Syntaxis*, as they are joyned together in a ſpeech: which begin's at the Concords. The Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*, teach you to know, what *Gender* a *Noun* is of Regularly: *Heteroclits*, or *Nouns* that *vary* from the Ordinary *Rule*, are ſet down in *Quæ Genus*. But for the Declineing of them, when the *Gender* is once known, you muſt bring them to ſom *pattern or example* in the *five Declenſions*. The Uſe of the *Rules* at *As in præſenti* is, to teach you to know the *præterperfect Tenſ* and the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple and Compound: and the *Declineing* of them muſt bee reduced to the *four Conjugations* here ſet down. Continual practice and Exerciſe will quickly gain a dexterity therein: and then thou maiſt with delight and pleaſure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and ſet upon

other

other Authors. And for thy Eaſ, I have added at the End of theſe *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprehended in the *Rules* of *Propria quæ maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declenſion and Gender: and all the *Verbs* in *As in præſenti*, with a ſhort or long note of their Conjugation, to which in *declining* they may bee referred. If thou receiv any Benefit or furtherance hereby, give God the Glory.

Capital Letters.

Rom. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Italick. *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.*

Small letters, or characters.

Roman. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

Italick. *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.*

Wee uſe great characters

1. In proper Names: *as*, Petrus, Joannes. *Peter, John.*
2. In the beginning of a Sentence: *as*, Deum time. Parentes honora. *Fear God. Honor thy parents.*

3. In

3. In Names of Arts: *as*, Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c.

4. In Names of Offices and Dignities: *as*, Episcopus, *a Bishop*. Celsitudo Vestra, *Your Highness*.

Other words, for the most part, are to bee written with small characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*. There bee *five Vowels*, which make a perfect sound of themselvs, *viz*. a, e, i, o, u; and the Greek y, for i. All the rest are *Consonants*: which sound with a *Vowel*.

But i *and* u are somtimes *Consonants*, and somtimes *Vowels*. They are alwaies *Consonants*, when they are set before themselvs, or other *Vowels*, and must be written thus, j, v: *as*, *jacio*, *injicio*, *jubeo*, *voluntas*, *vultus*. But set before a *Consonant* they are alwaies *Vowels*, and thus written: i *and* u; *as*, *ignis*, *inter*: *ubi*, *umbra*, *unus*.

Notes or Points, *which wee use in distinguishing writeing, are*

1. a Comma, *which is a short paus* ——,
2. a Semicolon, *Somwhat longer* ——;
3. a Colon, *a longer stay* ——:
4. a Period, *which makes up a perfect sentence* ——.
5. a Note of Exclamation ——!
6. a Note of Interrogation ——?
7. a Parenthesis —— ( )

The Rudiments of the LATINE TONGUE.

Question, 1.

How many parts of Speech are there?

In Speech bee Eight Parts.

I.	Noun,	declined.	V.	Adverb,	undeclined.
II.	Pronoun,		VI.	Conjunction,	
III.	Verb,		VII.	Preposition,	
IV.	Participle,		VIII.	Interjection,	

What is it to bee **Declined**?

To bee **declined** is to bee varied or changed into divers terminations.

What is a **termination**?

A **termination** is the ending of a word in the last letter or syllable.

What is it to bee **undeclined**?

To bee **undeclined** is not to bee varied or changed at all into divers terminations; but to remain alwayes the same: as, *hodie, cras, ad, apud.* &c.

Of a NOUN.

Qu 2. *What is a Noun?*

A Noun is the name of a thing that may bee seen, felt, heard, or understood: as, manus *an hand,* domus *an house,* bonitas *goodness.*

Qu. 3. *How many ſorts of Nouns are there?*

There bee two ſorts of Nouns: a Noun Subſtantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Qu. 4. *What is a Noun* Subſtantive?

A Noun Subſtantive is that ſtandeth by himſelf, and requireth not another word to bee joyned with him, to ſhew his ſignification; as homo *a man.*

What mean you by that ſtandeth by himſelf?

It ſtandeth by himſelf: *i. e.* It is underſtood of it ſelf alone, without the help of another word.

Qu. 5. *What is a Noun* Adjective?

A Noun Adjective is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon and ſignification; but requireth to bee joyned with another word: as bonus *good*, pulcher *fair.*

Qu. 6. *How is a Noun Subſtantive declined?*

A Noun Subſtantive is declined with one Article; as Hic magiſter *a maſter*: or elſ with two at the moſt; as Hic & hæc parens *a father*, or *mother.*

Qu. 7. *How is a Noun* Adjective *declined?*

A Noun Adjective is declined either with three Terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum; or elſ with three Articles, as Hic, hæc, & hoc felix *happy*; Hic & hæc levis & hoc leve *light.*

Qu. 8. *How many ſorts of Nouns Subſtantives bee there?*

A Noun Subſtantive is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth, as *Eduardus* is my proper name: or elſ is Common to more, as Homo is a common name to all men.

Qu. 9. *How many things belong to a Noun?*

There belong to a Noun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Kinde, Declenſion and Compariſon.

Qu. 10.

Qu. 10 *How many Numbers bee there in a Noun?*

IN Nouns bee two Numbers; the singular and the Plural.

Qu. 11. *How know you the Singular Number?*

The Singular number speaketh but of One; as Lapis *a stone.*

Qu. 12. *How the Plural?*

The Plural number speaketh of more then one; as Lapides *stones.*

Cases of Nouns.

Qu. 13. *How many Cases bee there in Nouns?*

THere bee in Nouns six Cases, singularly and plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

How bee these Cases known one from another?

The Nominative and the Accusative are known by their *Places*; the rest by their *Signs.*

Qu. 14. *How know you the Nominative Case?*

The Nominative Case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, Who or what: as, Magister docet, *The Master teacheth.*

Qu. 15. *How the Genitive?*

The Genitive Case is known by this token Of, and answereth to this question Whose or whereof; as Doctrina magistri, *The learning of the master.*

Qu. 16. *How the Dative?*

The Dative Case is known by this token To, and answereth to this question, To Whom, or to

What: as, Do librum magiſtro, *I give a book to the maſter.*

Qu. 17. *How the Accuſative?*

The Accuſative Caſe followeth the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Whom or What; as, Amo magiſtrum, *I love the maſter.*

Qu. 18. *How the Vocative?*

The Vocative Caſe is known by Calling or Speaking to: as, ô magiſter, *ô maſter.*

Qu. 19. *How the Ablative?*

The Ablative Caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative Caſe; as, De magiſtro, *Of the maſter*: Coram magiſtro, *Before the maſter.*

Alſo In, With, Through, For, From, By and than after the Comparative Degree, bee Signs of the Ablative Caſe.

What bee the Common Signs of the Caſes?

The Common Sign of the
- Nominative is a or the.
- Genitive — of.
- Dative — to.
- Accuſative — the
- Vocative — ô
- Ablative — from.

Articles.

Qu. 20. *What is the Uſe of Articles?*

Articles are marks or notes of the Gender, borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined.

Singulariter	Nominat. *hic, hæc, hoc*	Pluraliter
	Gen. *hujus, hujus, hujus*	
	Dativ. *huic, huic, huic*	
	Accuſ. *hunc, hanc, hoc*	
	Voc. *caret*	
	Ablat. *hoc, hac, hoc*	

Nominat.	*hi, hæ, hæc*
Ge.	*horum, harũ, horũ*
Dat.	*his, his, his*
Accuſ.	*hos, has, hæc*
Vocat.	*caret*
Ablat.	*his, his, his.*

Gen-

Genders of Nouns.

Qu. 21. *How manie Genders of Nouns bee there?*

Genders of Nouns bs seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

Qu. 22. *How know you the Masculine Gender?*

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: *as* Hic vir, *a man.*

Qu. 23. *How the Feminine?*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: *as* Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

Qu. 24. *How the Neuter?*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: *as* Hoc saxum, *a stone.*

Qu. 25. *How the Common of two?*

The Common of two is declined with Hic & hæc: *as* Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

Qu. 26. *How the Common of three?*

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, & hoc: *as* Hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, *happie.*

Qu. 27. *How the Doubtfull?*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or hæc: *as* Hic vel hæc Dies, *a day.*

Qu. 28. *How the Epicene?*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kindes bee vnderstood: *as* Hic passer, *a sparrow*: Hæc Aquila, *an eagle*, [illegible]

Declenſions of Nouns.

Qu. 29. *How many Declenſions be there?*

There bee five Declenſions of Nouns.

Qu. 30. *How are the Five Declenſions known, one from the other.*

Theſe five Declenſions are knowen aſunder by the terminations of their Caſes?

Qu. 31. *How the firſt?*

I. **T**he firſt is, when the Genitive and Dative Caſe ſingular end in æ: the Accuſative in am: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in â: the Nominative plural in æ: the Genitive in arum: the Dative in is: the Accuſative in as: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is; as in example.

	Singulariter	
Nominativo	hæc Muſa	*a ſong*
Genitivo	hujus Muſæ	*of a ſong*
Dativo	huic Muſæ	*to a ſong*
Accuſativo	hanc Muſam	*the ſong*
Vocativo	ô Muſa	*ô ſong*
Ablativo	ab hac Muſa	*from a ſong.*
	Pluraliter	
Nominativo	hæ Muſæ	*ſongs*
Genitivo	harum Muſarum	*of ſongs*
Dativo	his Muſis	*to ſongs*
Accuſativo	has Muſas	*the ſongs*
Vocativo	ô Muſæ	*ô ſongs*
Ablativo	ab his Muſis	*from ſongs.*

Whas particular obſervations have you in this firſt Declenſion?

Note that Filia and Nata Do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in is, or in abus. Alſo Dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative Caſe plural in abus only.

Qu. 32.

Qu. 32. *How know you the second Declension?*

II. The Second is when the Genitive Case singular end's in i: the Dative in o: the Accusative in um: the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative: the Ablative in o: The Nominative plural in i: the Genitive in orum: the Dative in is: the Accusative in os: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is; as in example.

Singulariter

Nom.	hic magister	*a master*
Gen.	hujus magistri	*of a master*
Dat.	huic magistro	*to a master*
Accus	hunc magistrum	*the master*
Vocat.	ô magister	*ô master*
Ablat.	ab hoc magistro	*from a master.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi magistri	*masters*
Gen.	horum magistrorum	*of masters*
Dat.	his magistris	*to masters*
Accus	hos magistros	*the masters*
Vocat.	ô magistri	*ô masters*
Ablat.	ab his magistris	*from masters.*

singulariter

Nom.	hic Dominus	*a Lord*
Gen.	hujus Domini	*of a Lord*
Dat.	huic Domino	*to a Lord*
Accus.	hunc Dominum	*the Lord*
Vocat.	ô Domine	*ô Lord*
Ablat.	ab hoc Domino	*from a Lord.*

Why

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi Domini	*Lords*
Gen.	horum Dominorum	*of Lords*
Dat.	his Dominis	*to Lords*
Accuſ.	hos Dominos	*the Lords*
Vocat.	ô Domini	*ô Lords*
Ablat.	ab his Dominis	*from Lords.*

Why do you ſay in the Voc. ſingular, the Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative?

Becauſ it is not alwayes ſo: for there bee diverſ exceptions: as;

I. When the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative ſhall end in e: as *Nom.* hic Dominus, *Vocativo* ô Domine. Except Deus, which maketh ô Deus, and filius, that maketh ô fili.

II. When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it bee the proper name of a man, the Vocative ſhall end in i, as *Nom.* hic Georgius, *Vocativo* Georgi.

III. Alſo theſe Nouns following make the Vocative in e, or in us; as, agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

N.B. Note alſo that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declenſion ſoever they bee, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative alike in both Numbers; and in the plural number they end all in a; as in example.

Singulariter

Nom.	hoc regnum	*a kingdom*
Gen.	hujus regni	*of a kingdom*
Dativ.	huic regno	*to a kingdom*
Accuſ.	hoc regnum	*the kingdom*
Vocat.	ô regnum	*ô kingdom*
Ablat.	ab hoc regno.	*from a kingdom*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæc regna	*kingdoms*
Genit.	horum regnorum	*of kingdoms*
Dat.	his regnis	*to kingdoms*
Accuſ.	hæc regna	*the kingdoms*
Voccat.	ô Regna	*ô kingdoms*
Abl.	ab his regnis	*from kingdoms.*

Ambo and duo make the neuter gender in o; and bee thus declined: Pluraliter

Nom.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo,	*both.*
Gen.	amborum, ambarum, amborum	
Dativ.	ambobus, ambabus, ambobus	
Accuſ.	ambos, ambas, ambo	
Vocat.	ambo, ambæ, ambo	
Ablat.	ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.	

Likewiſe Duo.

Qu. 33. *How know you the third Declenſion?*

III. The third is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in is, the Dative in i, the Accuſative in em, and ſomtime in im, and ſomtime in both: the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in e, ſomtime in i, and ſomtime both e and i: the Nominative Caſe plural in es: the Genitive in um, and ſomtime in ium, the Dative in bus, the Accuſative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in bus: as in example.

Singulariter

Nom.	hic lapis	*a ſtone*
Gen.	hujus lapidis	*of a ſtone*
Dat.	huic lapidi	*to a ſtone*
Accuſ.	hunc lapidem	*the ſtone*
Voccat.	ô lapis	*ô ſtone*
Ablat.	ab hoc lapide	*from a ſtone.*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi lapides	*ſtones*
Gen.	horum lapidum	*of ſtones*
Dativ.	his lapidibus	*to ſtones*
Accuſ.	hos lapides	*the ſtones*
Vocat.	ô lapides	*of ſtones.*
Ablat.	ab his lapidibus	*from ſtones.*

Singulariter

Nom.	hic & hæc parens	*a father or mother*
Gen.	hujus parentis	
Dat.	huic parenti	
Accuſ.	hunc & hanc parentem	
Vocat.	ô parens	
Ablat.	ab hoc & hac parente.	

Pluraliter

Nom.	hi & hæ parentes
Gen.	horum & harum parentum
Dat.	his parentibus
Accuſ.	hos & has parentes
Vocat.	ô parentes
Ablat.	parentibus.

Qu. 34. *How know you the fourth Declenſion?*

IV. The fourth is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in ûs: the Dative in ui: the Accuſative in um: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in u: The Nominative plural in us: the Genitive in uum: the Dative ibus: the Accuſative in us: the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in ibus: as in example.

Singula-

Singulariter

Nom.	hæc manus	*an hand*
Gen.	hujus manûs	*of an hand*
Dat.	huic manui	*to an hand*
Accuſ.	hanc manum	*the hand*
Vocat.	ô manus	*ô hand*
Ablat.	ab hac manu	*from an hand.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæ manus	*hands.*
Gen.	harum manuum	*of hands*
Dat.	his manibus	*to hands*
Accuſ.	has manus	*the hands*
Vocat.	ô manus	*ô hands*
Ablat.	ab his manibus	*from hands.*

Qu. 35. *how know you the fifth Declenſion?*

V. The fift is. when the Genitive and the Dative Caſe ſinguler end in ei: the Accuſative in em: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in e: The Nominative plural in es: the Genitive in erum: the Dative in ebus: the Accuſative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in ebus: as in example.

Singulariter

Nom.	hæc facies	*a face*
Gen.	hujus faciei	*of a face*
Dat.	huic faciei	*to a face*
Accuſ.	hanc faciem	*the face*
Vocat.	ô facies	*ô face.*
Ablat	ab hac facie	*from a face.*

Plu-

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæ facies	*faces*
Gen.	harum facierum	*of faces*
Dat.	his faciebus	*to faces*
Accuſ.	has facies	*the faces*
Vocat.	ô facies	*ô faces*
Ablat.	ab his faciebus	*from faces.*

N. B. Note that all nouns of the fift declenſion bee of the Feminine Gender, except meridies and dies.

Qu. *How end's the Genitive Caſe ſingular in each Declenſion?*

The Genitive Caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2.	*in* i	*as* Magiſtri.
3.	*in* is	*as* Lapidis.
4.	*in* ûs	*as* Manûs.
5.	*in* ei	*as* Faciei.

The Dative caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2.	*in* o	*as* Magiſtro.
3.	*in* i	*as* Lapidi.
4.	*in* ui	*as* Manui.
5.	*in* ei	*as* Faciei.

The Accuſative caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* am	*as* Muſam.
2.	*in* um	*as* Magiſtrum.
3.	*in* em	*as* Lapidem.
4.	*in* um	*as* Manum.
5.	*in* em	*as* Faciem.

The Vocative like the nominative, ſingularly and plurally, in all declenſions; ſave in the ſecond ſingular; where it is for the moſt part like the nominative.

The

The Ablative ſingular of the

1. *in* â *as* Muſâ.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtrò.
3. *in* e *as* Lapide.
4. *in* u *as* Manu.
5. *in* e *as* Facie.

The Nom. plural of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1. *in* arum *as* Muſarum.
2. *in* orum *as* Magiſtrorum.
3. *in* um *or* ium *as* Lapidum, triſtium.
4. *in* uum *as* Manuum.
5. *in* erum *as* Facierum.

The Dative plural of the

1. *in* is. *as* Muſis.
2. *in* is. *as* Magiſtris.
3. *in* bus *as* Lapidibus.
4. *in* ibus *as* Manibus.
5. *in* ebus. *as* Faciebus.

The Accuſative plural of the

1. *in* as *as* Muſas.
2. *in* os *as* Magiſtros.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Vocative Plural is alwayes like the Nominative.

The Ablative Plural is ever the ſame with the Dative.

The

The Declineing of Adjectives.

Qu. 36. *How is a Noun Adjective of three terminations declined?*

A Noun Adjective of three terminations is thus declined.

Singulariter			Pluraliter		
Nom.	*bonus,*	*bona bonum.*	*N.*	*boni,*	*bonæ, bona,*
Gen.	*boni,*	*bonæ, boni.*	*G.*	*bonorum,*	*bonarum, bonorum.*
Dat.	*bono,*	*bonæ, bono.*	*D.*	*bonis,*	*bonis, bonis.*
Acc.	*bonum,*	*bonam, bonum.*	*A.*	*bonos,*	*bonas, bona.*
Voc.	*bone,*	*bona, bonum.*	*V.*	*boni,*	*bonæ, bona.*
Abl.	*bono,*	*bonâ, bono.*	*A.*	*bonis,*	*bonis, bonis.*

N. B. Eight Adjectives *viz.* unus, totus, solus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter make the Gen. ſing. in ius, and the Dative in i: as unus, una, unum. Gen. unius. Dat. uni: in other places like bonus. But alius, alter, uter, and neuter lack the Vocative caſe: and alius makes aliud in the neuter Gender, not alium.

Qu. 37. *How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?*

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined; after the third Declenſion.

Sing.		Plur.	
N.	*hic, hæc, & hoc, felix*	*N.*	*hi & hæ felices & hæ felicia.*
G.	*hujus felicis.* (happy.	*G.*	*horum, harum, & horum*
D.	*huic felici.*	*D.*	*his felicibus.* (felicii.
A.	*hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.*	*Ac.*	*hos & has felices, & hæ felicia.*
V.	*ô felix.*	*V.*	*ô felices. & ô felicia.*
A.	*ab hôc, hac, & hoc felice vel felici.*	*A.*	*ab his felicibus.*

Sing.

Sing.	Plur.
. *hic & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte.*	*N. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.*
huius triſtis.	*G horum harum & horum triſtium.*
. *huic triſti.*	
. *hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte.*	*D. his triſtibus.*
. *ô triſtis, & ô triſte.*	*Ac. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.*
. *ab hôc hâc & hoc triſti.*	*V. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.*
	A. ab his triſtibus.

Compariſons of Nouns Adjectives.

Qu. 38. *What is Compariſon?*

Compariſon is the altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſs by degrees.

Qu. 39. *What ſorts of Nouns are compared?*

Adjectives, whoſe ſignification may increaſe or bee diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

What is it, to have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?

To have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed, is to bee made more or leſs: as hard, harder, hardeſt: ſo back again; hardeſt, harder, hard.

Qu. 4. *How many degrees of Compariſon are there?*

There bee three degrees of Compariſon: the Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Qu. 41. *How know you the Poſitive?*

The Poſitive betokeneth a thing abſolutely without exceſs, as durus *hard.*

Qu. 42. *How know you the Comparative?*

The Comparative ſomwhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification: as durior, *harder*, or *more hard.*

Qu. 43. *Whence*

Qu. 43. *Whence is the Comparative degree formed?*

The Comparative is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or in the masculine and Feminine Gender, and us in the neuter: as, of duri, hic & hæc durior & hoc durius: of tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius.

Qu. 44. *How know you the Superlative?*

The Superlative exceedeth his positive in the highest degree, as durissimus *hardest.*

Qu. 45. *Whence is the Superlative formed?*

The Superlative is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting to s and simus; as of duri, durissimus; of tristi, tristissimus.

Qu. 46. *How bee Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree declined?*

Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree are declined like durior *harder*, thus.

Sing.	Plur.
N. hic & hæc durior & hoc durius.	*N. hi & hæ duriores & hæ duriora.*
G. hujus durioris.	*G. horum harum & horum duriorum.*
D. huic duriori.	*D. his durioribus.*
Ac. hunc & hanc duriorem & hoc durius.	*Ac. hos & has duriores & hæc duriora.*
V. ô durior & ô durius.	*V. ô duriores & ô duriora.*
A. ab hôc hac & hoc duriore vel duriori.	*A. ab his durioribus.*

Qu. 47. *What exceptions are there from these general rules?*

From these general rules are excepted these that follow.

I. Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, pessimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

II. 3

II. If the positive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the nominative Case, by putting to rimus; as pulcher pulcherrimus.

III. These nouns ending in lis make the Superlative by changing lis into limus: as humilis humillimus: similis simillimus: facilis facillimus: gracilis gracillimus: agilis agillimus: docilis docillimus. All other nouns ending in lis follow the general rule aforegoing.

IV. If a vowel com before us, it is compared by magis and maximè: as pius, magis-pius, maximè-pius. Assiduus, magis assiduus. maximè-assiduus.

Of a Pronoun.

Qu. 48. *What is a Pronoun?*

A Pronoun is a part of speech, much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehersing.

Why is it called a Pronoun?

It is called a Pronoun, becaus it is put for a Noun; and doth supply the place of a Noun.

How are Pronouns used?

Pronouns are used two wales: either in shewing or rehersing.

Qu 49. *How many Pronouns bee there?*

There bee fifteen Pronouns: Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras.

Qu. 50 *How many have the Vocative case?*

Four of these have the Vocative case; as tu, meus, noster, and nostras: all the rest lack it: also sui beare's the Nominative case.

Qu. 51. *What are added to the Pronouns?*

To these may bee added their compounds: Egomet, tute, idem, and also qui, quæ, quod.

Qu. 52. *How*

Qu. 52. *How many Pronoun-Substantives bee there?*

Ego, tu, sui are Pronouns-Substantives: all the rest are Adiectives.

Qu. 53. *How many Pronouns Primitives bee there?*

These eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, and is, bee Primitives.

Qu. 54. *Why are they called Primitives?*

Because they are first words, and not derived of others.

Qu. 55. *What are they called besides?*

They bee also called Demonstratives; because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

Qu. 56. *How many Relatives are there?*

These six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui bee Relatives.

Qu. 57. *Why are they called Relatives?*

because they referr a thing that was spoken of before.

Qu. 58. *How many Pronouns Derivatives are there?*

These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras bee Derivatives.

Qu. 59. *Why bee they called Derivatives?*

Because they bee derived of their Primitives mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

Qu. 60. *How many things belong to a Pronoun?*

There belong to a Pronoun these five things: Number, Case, Gender, as are in a Noun, Declension and Person, as here followeth.

The Declensions of Pronouns.

Qu. 61. *How many Declensions are there of Pronouns?*

There bee four Declensions of Pronouns.

Qu. 62. *How will you know what Declension a Pronoun is of?*

The Declensions of Pronouns are known by the termination of the Genitive Case singular, as in Nouns: as, the Genitive of the

I. *in i*, as *mei, tui, sui.*
II. *in ius or jus*, as *istius, ejus, cujus.*
III. *in i, e, and i*, as *mei, meî, mei.*
IV. *in ûtis*, as *nostrûtis vestrûtis.*

Qu. 63. *How many Pronouns bee of the first Declension?*

Theese three Ego, tu, sui, bee of the first Declension, and bee thus declined.

Singulariter	*Nom.* Ego	Pluraliter	*Nom.* nos
	Gen. mei		*Gen.* nostrûm vel nostri
	Dat. mihi		*Dat.* nobis
	Acc. me		*Acc.* nos
	Voc. caret		*Voc.* caret
	Abl. à me.		*Abl.* à nobis.
Singulariter	*Nom.* Tu	Pluraliter	*Nom.* vos
	Gen. tuî		*Gen.* vestrûm vel vestri
	Dat. tibi		*Dat.* vobis
	Acc. te		*Acc.* vos
	Voc. ô tu		*Voc.* ô vos
	Abl. à te.		*Abl.* à vobis.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	*Nominativo* caret
	Genitivo suî
	Dativo sibi
	Accusativo se
	Vocativo caret
	Ablativo à se.

Qu. 64. *How many Pronouns bee of the second Declension?*

Theese six, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui bee of the second Declension, and bee thus declined.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. iſte, iſta iſtud	*No iſti, iſtæ, iſta*
Gen. iſtius	*Ge. iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum*
Dat. iſti	*Dat. iſtis*
Accuſ iſtum, iſtam, iſtud	*Acc. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
Voc. caret	*Voc. caret*
Ablat. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.	*Abl. iſtis.*

N.B. Hic is declined like iſte, and alſo ipſe: ſaving that ipſe maketh ipſum in the neuter Gender, not ipſud.

Qu. 65. *How is* hic *declined?*

Nom. hic, hæc, hoc: Gen. hujus: Dat. huic: all alike in the Noun.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. is, ea, id	*Nom. ii, eæ, ea*
Gen. ejus	*Gen. eorum, earum, eorum*
Dat. ei	*Dat. iis, vel eis*
Acc. eum, eam, id	*Accuſ eos, eas, ea.*
Vocat. caret	*Voc. caret.*
Ablat. eo, eâ, eo.	*Abl. iis vel eis.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. qui, quæ, quod	*N. qui, quæ, quæ*
Gen. cujus	*G. quorum, quarum, quorum*
Dativ. cui	*D. quibus vel queis*
Accuſ. quem, quam, quod	*Ac. quos, quas, quæ*
Vocat caret	*Voc. caret*
Ablat. quo, quâ, quo	*Abl. quibus vel queis.*

So is Quis declined, whether it be Interrogative, or Indefinite.

Singulariter { *Nom. quis, quæ, quid.* / *Gen. cujus.* &c.

But the Compound of Quiſquis is thus declined.

Singulariter { *Nom. quiſquis, quicquid* / *Accuſ. quicquid* / *Abl. quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.*

Qu. 66.

Qu. 66. *How many Pronouns bee of the third Declension?*

Theſe five, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, are of the third Declenſion, and are declined like nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe,

Sing.	Plural.
Nom. meus, mea, meum	*N. mei, meæ, mea*
Genit. mei, meæ, mei	*Gen. meorum, mearum, me-*
Dat. meo, meæ, meo	*Dat. meis* (*orum*
Acc. meum, meam, meum	*Acc. meos, meas, mea*
Vocat. mi, meæ, meum	*Voc. mei, meæ, mea*
Ablat. meo, meâ, meo.	*Abl. meis.*

So is noſter declined, and tuus, ſuus, veſter: ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative Caſe.

Qu. 67. *How many Pronouns bee of the fourth Declenſion?*

Noſtras, Veſtras, bee of the fourth Declenſion, and bee thus declined.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate	*N. hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia*
Gen. hujus noſtratis	*G. horum & harum noſtratium*
Dat. huic noſtrati	*D. his noſtratibus*
Acc. hunc & hanc noſtratem, & hoc noſtrate	*A hos & has noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia*
Voc. ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate	*V. ô noſtrates, & ô noſtratia*
Abl. ab hoc, hac, & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.	*A. ab his noſtratibus.*

Cujas is here to bee referred for the like manner of declining, as Arpinas, Ravennas, Londinas, &c. which bee called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to ſects, or factions.

Qu. 68. *How many Perſons bee there in a Pronoun?*

A Pronoun hath three Perſons.

Qu. 69. *How know you the first person?*

The first person speaketh of himself: as Ego, I, Nos, wee.

Qu. 70. *How the second?*

The second person is spoken to: as Tu, Thou: Vos, Yee: and of this person is every Vocative Case.

Qu. 71. *How the third?*

The third person is spoken of, as, Ille, hee; Illa, shee; They: and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles bee of the third person: viz. because they are spoken of.

Of a VERB.

Qu. 72. *What is a Verb?*

A Verb is a part of speech, declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth to do; as amo I love: or to suffer, as amor I am loved: or to bee, as sum I am.

What is the difference between a Noun and a Verb?

A Noun signifies the Name of a thing: A Verb signifieth the manner of Doing, Suffering, or Being of a thing.

Qu. 73. *How many sorts of Verbs bee there?*

There bee two sorts of Verbs: Personal, which is declined with divers persons, or terminations; as amo, amas, amat: and Impersonal, that passeth by divers persons, but reacheth in the third person singular onely; as Tædet it irketh: Oportet it behoveth.

Qu. 74. *How many kindes of Verbs Personals bee there?*

Of Verbs Personals there bee five kindes: Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

How

How do these differ one from another?

These differ three wayes: 1. In Termination. 2. In Signification. 3. In Declining or Forming.

Qu. 75. *How know you a Verb Active?*

A Verb Active endeth in o: and signifie's to do: as Amo, I love.

Qu. 76. *How a Verb Passive?*

A Verb Passive endeth in or: and signifie's to suffer: as Amor, I am loved.

Qu. 77. *How a Verb Neuter?*

A Verb Neuter endeth in m, and signifie's to be; as sum, I am: or in o, and signifie's sometime to do, as Curro, I run: and sometime to suffer, as Ægroto, I am sick.

Qu. 78. *How a Verb Deponent?*

A Verb Deponent endeth in or, like a Passive: and yet in signification is but either like an Active; as Loquor verbum, I speak a word: or like a Neuter signifying actively; as glorior, I boast.

Qu. 79. *How a Verb Commune?*

A Verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive; as Osculor te, I kiss thee: Osculor à te, I am kissed of thee.

MOODS.

Qu. 80. *How many Moods are there?*

There be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, the Infinitive.

Qu. 81. *How know you the Indicative Mood?*

The Indicative Mood shewe's a reason, true or false; as Ego amo, I love: or it asketh a question; as Amas tu? Dost thou love?

Qu. 82. *How the Imperative?*

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, Love thou.

Qu. 83. *How the Optative?*

The Optative wisheth or desireth: with these signs, would God, I pray God, or God grant: and hath evermore an Adverb of wishing joyned with him: as Utinam amem I pray God I love.

Qu. 84. *How the Potential?*

The Potential Mood is known by these signs; may, can, might, could, would, should, or ought: as Amem, I may or can love: without an Adverb joyned with him.

Qu. 85. *How the Subjunctive?*

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore some conjunction joyned with him: as Cùm amarem, when I loved.

Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood; because it dependeth of another Verb either going before, or coming after: as cùm amarem, eram miser: when I loved, I was a wretch.

How do the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods differ?

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the same in termination: but they differ in signification, and sign of the Mood.

Qu 86 *How know you the Infinitive Mood?*

The Infinitive signifies to do, or to suffer, or to bee: & hath neither Number nor Person, nor Nominative Case before him.

By what sign is it known?

It is commonly known by this sign To; as amare, To love.

When two Verbs come together, what Mood must the later bee?

When two Verbs com together without any Noun between them, then the later shall be the Infinitive Mood: as cupio discere, I desire to learn.

Ge-

Gerunds.

Qu. 87. *What are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?*

There belong to the Infinitive mood Gerunds and Supines.

Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

Becauſe their ſignification is Infinite; like to the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood, not making any difference of Number or Perſon.

Qu. 88. *How many Gerunds are there?*

There be three Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the Active and Paſſive ſignification: as amandi of loving, or being loved: amando in loving, or being loved: amandum to love, or to bee loved.

Supines.

Qu. 89. *How many Supines bee there?*

There bee two Supines. The Firſt end's in um, and ſignifie's Actively: as, amatum to love. The latter in u, and for the moſt part ſignifie's paſſively: as amatu to bee loved.

Tenſes.

Qu. 90. *How many Tenſes bee there?*

There bee five Tenſes or Times: the Preſent tenſe; the Preter-imperfect Tenſe: the Preter-perfect Tenſe; the Preter-pluperfect Tenſe: and the Future Tenſe.

Qu. 91. *How know you the Preſent Tenſe?*

The Preſent Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time that now is; as, amo I love.

Qu. 92.

Qu. 92. *How the Preterimperfect Tens*

The Preterimperfect Tens speaketh of the ti
not perfectly past: as amabam, I loved, or d
love.

Qu. 93. *How the Preterperfect Tens*

The Preterperfect Tens speaketh of the ti
perfectly past, with this sign have: as amavi,
have loved.

Qu. 94. *How know you the Preterpluperfect Te*

The Preterpluperfect Tens speaketh of the ti
more then perfectly past, with this sign had: as
maveram, I had loved.

Qu. 95. *How the Future Tens?*

The Future Tens speaketh of the time to co
with this sign shall or will, as amabo, I shall
will love.

Persons.

Qu. 96. *How many Persons are there in Verb*

There bee in Verbs three Persons in bo
Numbers: as, *Sing.* Ego amo, *I love*; tu ama
thou lovest; ille amat, *hee loveth*. *Plural.* Nos amam
wee love; vos amatis, *yee love*; illi amant, *they love.*

Conjugations.

Qu. 97. *How many Conjugations have Verbs*

VErbs have four Conjugations, which a
known after this manner.

Qu. 98. *How know you the first Conjugation*

The first conjugation hath a long before re
ris: as amāre, amāris.

Qu. 99. *How the second?*

The second Conjugation hath ē long before
and ris: as docēre, docēris.

Qu. 100

Qu. 100. *How the third?*

The third Conjugation hath ĕ short before re
d ris: as legĕre, legĕris.

Qu. 101. *How the fourth?*

The fourth Conjugation hath ī long before re
d ris as audīre, audīris.

Qu. 102. *How bee Verbs in O declined?*

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations bee de-
lined after these examples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare : amandi, amando, amandum : amatum, amatu : amans, amaturus. To love.

I. Doceo, doces, docui, docere : docendi, docendo, docendum : doctum, doctu : docens, docturus. To teach.

II. Lego, legis, legi, legere : legendi, legendo, legendum : lectum, lectu : legens, lecturus. To read.

V. Audio, audis, audivi, audire : audiendi, audiendo, audiendum : auditum, auditu : audiens, auditurus. To hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tens singular.

love,	*Thou lovest,*	*Hee loveth,*	*Wee love,*	*Yee love,*	*they love,*
or	or	or	or	or	or
love,	*doest love,*	*doth love.*	*do love,*	*do love,*	*do love.*

Amo,	amas,	amat.	*Plura-liter*	Amamus,	amatis, amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet.		Docemus,	docetis, docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.		Legimus,	legitis, legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.		Audimus,	auditis, audiunt.

Preter-

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular; Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, } *I loved or did love.* bas, bat. *Plural.* bamus, batis, ban

Preterperfect tenſ ſingul. Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, } *I have loved.* iſti, it. *Plur.* imus, iſtis, ērunt vel ēr

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing. Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, } *I had loved.* ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus, ratis, ran

Future tenſ ſingular; Amabo, Docebo, } bis, bit. *Plural.* bimus, bitis, bu
Legam, Audiam, } es, et. *Plural.* ēmus, ētis, ent.

Imperative Mood.

Love thou: Love hee, let him love. Love wee, let us love: Love yee: Love they, let them lo

Preſent tenſ ſingular; Ama, amet, amato: amato. } *Plu.* amemus, { amate, amet amatote: aman
Dnce, doceat, docēto: docēto. } *Pl.* doceamus, { docete, docea docetote: docē
Lege, legat, legito: legito. } *Plu.* legamus, { legite, legan legitote: legun
Audi, audiat, audito: audito. } *Pl.* audiamus, { audite, audia auditote: audi

N.B. The Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunctive Mo have the ſame terminarion: onely they differ in Si nification, and Sign of the Mood: as, *utinam* amē *God grant I love*, in the Optative Mood: amem, *I m or can love*, in the Potential Mood: *cùm* amem, *wh I love*, in the Subjunctive Mood: and ſo likewiſe other Tenſes.

Sub

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

ſent tenſ Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* cùm amemus, ametis, ament.
al. cùm Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plur.* cùm amus, atis, ant.

When I loved, or did love.

rimper- Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, res, ret. *Plur.* cùm remus, retis, rent.
tenſ ſing.

When I had loved.

erperfect Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.
ſing.

When I had loved.

erplu- Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, ſes, ſet. *Plur.* cùm ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
fect tenſ cùm

When I ſhall or will love.

ure tenſ Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.
cùm

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Preterim-perfect tenſ Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, To Love. Teach. Read. Hear.

Preterperfect and Preter-pluperfect tenſ, Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe. To have or had Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

Future

Future tens. { Amaturum / Doctúrum / Lecturum / Auditurum } esse, To { love / teach / read / hear } hereafter.

Gerunds { Amandi, of loving: do, in loving: dum, to love
Docendi, of teaching: do, in teaching: dum, to teach
Legendi, of reading: do, in reading: dom, to read
Audiendi, of hearing: do, in hearing: dum, to hear }

Supines { Amatum / Doctum / Lectum / Auditum } To { love / teach / read / hear } { Amatu / Doctu / Lectu / Auditu } To { love / teach / read / heard }

A participle of the present tens. { Amans, loving. / Docens, teaching. / Legens, reading. / Audiens, hearing. }

The participle of the first future tens. { Amaturus to love, or about to love. / Doctúrus to teach, or about to teach. / Lecturus to read, or about to read. / Auditurus to hear, or about to hear. }

Before we decline any Verbs in or for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in the wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus: To be.

Indicative Mood.

Present tens singular { Sum, I am: es, est. *Pluraliter*, Sumus, estis, sunt.

Preterimperfect tens sing. { Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterperfect

erperfect singular; { Fui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. *Plur.* fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere.

eterpluperfect tens lar; { Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. *Plural.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

re tens lar; { Ero, I shall or will bee: eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

ent tens gular; { Sis, Es, Esto, } bee thou, { Sit, Esto, } *Plural* Simus. { Sitis, Este, Estote, } { Sint, Sunto. }

Subjunctive Mood.

ent tens l. cùm { Sim, when I am: sis, sit. *Plu.* cùm simus, sitis, sint.

erimper- ens sing { Essem, when I was: esses, esset. *Plu.* cùm essemus, essetis, essent.

erperfect ingular; { Fuerim, when I have been: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

erplu- ect tens cùm { Fuissem, when I had been: fuisses, fuisset. *Plu.* cùm fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

re tens cùm { Fuero, when I shall or will bee: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

ent and erimper- ens; { Esse, to bee, } { *Preterperfect and Preterpluperf. tens,* } Fuisse, { to have or had been.

re tens; { Fore vel futurum esse, to be hereafter.

Verbs

Verbs in *Or*, of the Four Conjugations, bee declined after theſe examples.

AMor amâris vel amâre: amatus ſum vel fui, amâri: amatum, amandus, To bee loved.

Doceor, docêris vel docêre: doctus ſum vel fui, doceri: doctum, docendus, To bee taught.

Legor, legêris vel legêre: lectus ſum vel fui, legi: lectum, legendus, To bee read.

Audior, audiris vel audire: auditus ſum vel fui, audiri: auditum, audiendus. To bee heard.

The Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Preſent tenſ ſingular, Amor, amâris vel amâre, amatur. Doceor, docêris vel docêre, docetur. Legor, legêris vel legêre, legitur. Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur. *Plur.* mini,

Preterimperfect tenſ. ſing Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar. *I was loved.* baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tenſ ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus. *I have been loved* ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt fuit. *Plur.* ti ſumus vel mus, ti eſtis, vel fuiſtis ſunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus. *I had been loved.* eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus vel fuerat. *Pl* ti eramus fueramus, ti eratis vel ratis, ti erant vel fuer

Future tenſ ſingular, Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar. *I ſhall or will bee loved.* êris vel êre, etur. *Plur.* emur, entur.

Imper

Imperative Mood.

	Bee thou loved.	*Let him bee loved.*	*Let us bee loved.*	*Bee yee loved,*	*Let them bee loved.*
resent ns sin.	Amare, amator:	ametur, amator.	*Pl.* amemur,	Amamini, amaminor:	amentur, amantor.
	Docere, docetor:	doceatur, docetor.	*Pl.* doceamur,	Docemini, doceminor:	doceantur, docentor.
	Legere, legitor,	legatur, legitor.	*Pl.* legamur,	Legimini, legiminor:	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, Auditor:	audiatur, auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur,	Audimini, audiminor,	audiantur, audiuntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

resent tens g. cùm	Amer,	êris vel êre, êtur. *Plu.* émur, émini, entur.
	Docear, Legar, Audiar,	aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

When I was loved.

reterim- erfect tens ngular, ùm	Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer,	rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Plu.* cùm rêmur, remini, rentur.

When I had been loved.

reterperfect ns sing cùm	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plural.* cùm ti simus vel fuérimus, ti sitis vel fuéritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

When I had been loved.

reterplu- erfect tens ngular, ùm	Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus	essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I shall or will bee loved.

Future tens. sing. cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero vel fuero, ris eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plural.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerímus, ti eritis vel fuerítis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tens. { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } To bee { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

Preterperfect tens and Preterpluperfect tens. { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } *To have or had been loved.* esse vel fuisse.

Future tens. { Amatum iri, vel amandum esse, Doctum iri, vel docendum esse, Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, Auditum iri, vel audiendum esse, } { to bee } { loved taught read heard } { hereafter. }

A Participle of the preterperfect tens. { Amatus, Loved. Doctus, Taught. Lectus, Read. Auditus, Heard. }

A Participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, } To bee { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

Of

Of certain Irregular Verbs which are declined and formed in manner following.

pOssum, potes, potui, posse, potens: To may or can.

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: supinis caret, volens: To will, or, to bee willing.

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: supinis caret, nolens: To nill, or to bee unwilling.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret, malens: To have rather, or, to bee more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edendi, edendo edendum: esum esu, vel estum, estu, edens, esurus, vel esturus: To eat.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: To bee made, or, to bee done.

Fero fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum latu: ferens, laturus: To bear or suffer.

Feror, ferris, vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferre: latus, ferendus. To bee borne or suffered.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular:

pOssum, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult,
Malo, mavis, mavult.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

Plurative:

Possumus, potestis, possunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, feriminl, feruntur.

Preterimperfect tenſ ſing. Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam, Ferebat, as, ar. *Pluraliter*, amus, atis, ant. (ni, bantur. baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bamur, bamini

Preterperfect tenſ ſingular; Potui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Tuli, iſti, it. *Plural.* imus, iſtis, erunt vel ere.
Factus, Latus { ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit *Plur.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tenſ ſingular; Poteram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Factus, Latus { eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſ ſingular; Potero, eris, erit. *Plural.* Poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam, Fiam, Feram, es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, ferêris vel ferere, feretur. *Plu.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Mood

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Present tens. sing. ular;

Noli, Nolito, *Pluraliter.* Nolite, Nolitote.
Es, esto, edat, edite, este, edant,
ede, esto, *Pl.* Edamus, estote, edunto.
edito: edito. editote: to.
Fito tu: Fiat, Fiamus, Fite, Fiant,
Fito. fitote: fiunto.
Fer, Ferat, Ferimus, Ferte, Ferant,
ferto: ferto. fertote: ferunto.
Ferre, Feratur, *Pl.* Ferami- Ferimini, Ferantur,
fertor: fertor. mur. feriminor: feruntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tens. sing. cùm

Possim, Nolim,
Velim, Malim, is, it. *Plual.* cùm imus, iris, int.
Edam,
Fiam, as, at. *Plu.* cùm amus, atis, ant.
Feram, antur.
Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *Plur.* cùm amur, amini,

Preterimperf. tens sing. um

Possem, Ederem
Vellem, vel essem, es, et. *Plural.* cùm emus,
Nollem, Fierem, etis, ent.
Mallem, Ferrem, rentur.
Ferer, reris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* cùm remur, remini,

Preterperfect sing. cùm

Potuerim, Maluerim,
Voluerim, Ederim, ris, rit. *Plu.* cùm rimus,
Noluerim, Tulerim, ritis, rint.
Factus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit
vel fuerit. *Pl* cùm ti simus vel fuérimus,
Latus ti fitis vel fuéritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tens sum

Potuissem, Maluissem,
Voluissem, Edissem, ses, set. *Plural.* cùm se-
Noluissem, Tulissem, mus, seris, sent.
Factus essem, vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus
esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* cùm ti essemus vel
Latus fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent
vel fuissent.

Future tenſ ing. cùm

Potuero, Maluero,
Voluero, Edero, } ris, rit. *Plural.* cùm rimus,
Noluero, Tulero, } ritis, rint.

Factus } ero vel fuero, tus eris, vel fueris, tus erit
Latus } vel fuerit. *P.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus,
ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent tenſ and Preterperfect tenſ.

Poſſe, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere vel eſſe, Ferre, Fieri, Ferri.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tenſ.

Potuiſſe. Voluiſſe. Noluiſſe. Maluiſſe. Ediſſe. Tuliſſe. Factum eſſe vel fuiſſe. Latum eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Qu. 103. *How are* Eo *and* Queo *formed?*

Eo and Queo make Ibam and Quibam in the Preterimperfect tenſ of the Indicative Mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the Future tenſ: and in all other Moods and Tenſes are varied like Verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation; ſaving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, do, dum. Queundi, do, dum; and Eo in the oblique caſes of the Participle of the preſent tenſ make's Euntis, eunti, &c.

Qu. 104. *What Tenſes are formed of the Preterperfect tenſ of the Indicative Mood?*

Of the Preterperfect tenſ of the Indicative Mood bee formed the Preterpluperfect tenſ of the ſame Mood: the Preterperfect tenſ, Preterpluperfect tenſ, and Future tenſ, of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood; as of Amavi, are formed, Amaveram, amaverim,

verim, amavero; by changing i into e short; Amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.

Qu. 105. *How are Verbs* Impersonals *declined?*

IMpersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the form of the third person singular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

Qu. 106. *What is the common Sign of Verbs Impersonals?*

They have commonly before their English, this sign, it: as, Delectat, it delighteth; Decet, it becometh.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

Qu. 107. *What is a Participle?*

A Participle is a part of speech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, Case, and Declension; and part of a Verb, as Time and Signification; and part of both, as Number and Figure.

Qu. 108. *How many kinds of Participles bee there?*

There bee four kinds of Participles: One of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense: the of the Future in rus, another of the Future in dus.

Qu. 109. *How know you a Participle of the present tense?*

A Participle of the Present tense hath his English ending in *ing*, as *loving*; and his Latine in ans, ens, as, Amans, Docens.

Qu. 110. *Whence is it formed?*

It is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indica-

Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into ns: as Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens, Auxiliabar, auxilians; Poteram, potens.

Qu. 111. *How know you a Participle of the Future in rus?*

A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice, as Amaturus: *To love, or about to love.*

Qu. 112. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to rus, as Doctu, doctūrus.

Qu. 113. *How know you a Participle of the Preter tens?*

A Participle of the Preter tens hath his English ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*: and his Latine in tus, sus, xus; and one in uus, as Mortuus.

Qu. 114. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to s, as of Lectu, lectus: except Mortuus.

Qu. 114. *How know you a Participle of the Future in dus?*

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to suffering, like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive voice: as: Amandus, *to be loved.*

Qu. 116. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the Genitive Case singular of the Participle of the Present tens, by changing tis into dus: as Amantis, amandus: Legentis, legendus. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tens: as Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou dost profit.*

Qu. 117. *How many Participles com of a Verb Active? &c.*

Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter which hath

ive the Supines, com *Two* Participles: *One* of
e Present tens; and another of the Future in
us: as, of Amo, cometh amans, amaturus; of Cur-
o, currens, cursurus.

Qu. 118. *How many of a Verb passive?*

Of a Verb Passive, whole Active hath the Su-
pines, com *two* Participles: *One* of the Preter tens,
nd *another* of the Future in dus: as, of Amor com-
th amatus, amandus.

Qu. 119. *How many of a Verb Deponent?*

Of a Verb Deponent com *Three* Participles:
One of the Present tens, *one* of the Preter tens, and
ne of the Future in rus: as, of Auxilior, cometh
uxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliandus.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accu-
ative case after him, it may form also a Participle
n dus, as of Loquor, loquendus.

Qu. 120. *How many of a Verb Commune?*

Of a Verb Commune com *Four* Participles:
s, of Largior, cometh largiens, Largiturus, largitus,
argiendus.

Qu. 121. *How are Participles declined?*

Participles of the Present tens bee declined like
Nouns Adjectives of three Articles: as, *Nomina-
tivo* hic, hæc & hoc Amans, *Genitivo* amantis, *Dativo*
amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses bee declined like
Nouns Adjectives of three Terminations: as,
Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, a, um:
Amandus, da, dum.

Of

Of an ADVERB.

Qu. 122. *What is an Adverb?*

AN Adverb is a part of Speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their signification.

Why are Adverbs joyned to Verbs?

They are joyned principally to Verbs (and somtimes to other parts) to declare their signification: *i. e.* by som circumstance of Time, Place, Number, Order, or the like.

Qu. 123. *How many sorts of Adverbs bee there?*

There bee sundry sorts of Adverbs: Som bee of

1. Time: as, Hodie *to day*, cras *to morrow*, heri *yesterday*, perendie *next after to morrow*, olim *in time past or to com*, aliquando *somtimes*, nuper *of late*, quando *when*.
2. Place: as, Ubi *where*, ibi *there*, hic *here*, istic *there*, intus *within*, foris *without*.
3. Number: as, Semel *once*, bis *twice*, ter *thrice*, quater *four times*, iterum *again*.
4. Order: as, Indè *from thence*, deinde *afterwards*, denique *to conclude*, postremò *last of all*.
5. Asking or doubting: as, Cur *wherefore*, quare *wherefore*, unde *from whence*, quorsum *to what end*, num *whether*, nunquid *whether*.
6. Calling: as, Heus *hoe*, O *hoe*, ehodum *hoe sirrah*.
7. Affirming: as, Certè *surely*, næ *verily*, profectò *truly*, sanè *truly* or *doubtless*, scilicet *doubtless* or *truly*, licèt *although*, estò *bee it so*.
8. Denying: as, Non *not*, minimè *no*, or *in no wise*, haud *not*, neutiquam *not*, or *on no wise*, nequaquam *no* or *on no wise*.
9. Swearing: as, Pol *in good sooth*, ædepol *in good sooth*, hercle *truly*, medius fidius, *in faith* or *truth*.

10. Ex-

5. Exhorting: as, Eia *go to*, or *well*, age *go to*, agite *go yee to*, agedum *well*, *go to yet*.
6. Flattering: as, sodes *if thou dareſt*, or *on good fellowſhip*, amabó *of all love*.
7. Forbidding: as, Nè *no*, *not*.
8. Wiſhing: as, Utinam *oh that*, or *I would to God*, ſi *O that*, ô ſi *O that*, ô ſi *O if*, O *Oh that*.
9. Gathering together: as, Simul *together*, unà *together*, pariter *together*, non modò *not onely*, non ſolùm *not onely*.
10. Parting: as, ſeorſim *aſunder*, or *one from another*, ſigillatim *every one aſunder*, or *peculiarly*, vicatim *ſtreet by ſtreet*, or *village by village*.
11. Chooſing: as, Potiùs *rather*, imò *yea rather*.
12. A thing not finiſhed: as, Penè *almoſt*, ferè *almoſt*, prope *nie* or *near*, or *almoſt*, vix *ſcarcely*, modò non *almoſt*.
13. Shewing: as, En *behold*, ecce *behold*.
14. Doubting: as, Forſan *peradventure*, forſitan *peradventure*, fortaſſis *it may bee*, fortaſſe *it may bee* or *peradventure*.
15. Chance: as, Fortè *by chance*, fortuitò *by chance*, or *at adventure*.
16. Likeneſs: as, Sic *ſo*, ſicut *like as*, quaſi *as*, ceu *as*, tanquam *even as*, velut *as*.
17. Quality: as, Benè *well*, malè *evilly*, doctè *learnedly*, fortiter *ſtrongly*.
18. Quantity: as, Multùm *much*, parùm *little*, minimùm *the leaſt of all*, paululùm *very little*, plurimùm *moſt of all*, or *very much*.
19. Compariſon: as, Tam *ſo*, or *as well*, quàm *as*, magis *more*, minùs *leſs*, maximè *eſpecially*.

Qu. 124. *Are not ſom Adverbs compared?*

Certain Adverbs bee compared: as, Doctè *learnedly*; doctiùs *more learnedly*; doctiſſimè *moſt learnedly*.

Fortiter

Fortiter *valiantly*; fortiùs *more valiantly*; fortiſſimè *moſt valiantly*. Propè *neer*, propiùs *neerer*; proximè *neereſt of all*.

Qu. 125. *Are not Prepoſitions ſometimes made Adverbs?*

Prepoſitions, ſet alone, without any Caſual word to ſerv to, bee not Prepoſitions, but are changed into adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, poſtea dolebit: *Hee that bewareth not afore ſhall bee ſorry afterward.* Coràm laudare & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt: *In preſence to commend one, and behinde his back to diſpraiſ, is an unhoneſt point.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Qu. 126. *What is a Conjunction?*

A Conjunction is a part of ſpeech, which joyneth words and ſentences together.

What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

To joyn words and ſentences together.

Qu. 127. *How many ſorts of Conjunction bee there?*

Conjunctions bee of divers ſorts:

Som

1. Copulatives: as, Et *and*, que *and*, quoque *alſo*, ac *and*, atque *and*, nec *neither*, neque *neither*.
2. Disjunctives: as, aut *either*, ve *or*, vel *either*, ſeu *either*, ſive *either*.
3. Diſcretives: as, Sed *but*, quidem *but truly*, autem *but*, verò *but*, at *but*, aſt *but*.
4. Cauſals: as, Nam *for*, namque *for*, enim *for*, etenim *for*, quia *becauſ*, ut *that*, quòd *that*, quum *ſith that*, quoniam *becauſ*: and quando (ſet for quoniam) *ſith that*, or *becauſ*.

5. Con-

Conditionals: as, Si *if*, ſin *but if*, modò *ſo that*, dum *ſo that*, dummodo *ſo that*.

Exceptives: as, Ni *except*, niſi *except*, quin *but*, alioquin *except that*, or *otherwiſe*, præterquam *except that*.

Interrogatives: as, Ne *whether*, an *whether*, utrùm *whether*, nécne *whether or no*, ánne *whether or no*, nónne *is it not ſo?*

Illatives: as, Ergò *therefore*, ideo *therefore*, igitur *therefore*, quare *wherefore*, itaque *therefore*, proin *therefore*, proin *wherefore*.

Adverſatives: as, Etſi *although* quanquam, *although*, quamvis *although*, licèt *although*, or *albeit*, eſtò *bee it ſo*.

10. Reddítives to the ſame: as, Tamen *notwithſtanding*, attamen *yet notwithſtanding*.

11. Electives: as, Quàm *how*, ac *as*, atque *as*, or *than*.

12. Diminutives: as, Saltem *at leaſt*, vel *yea*, or *at the leaſt*.

Of a PREPOSITION.

Qu. 128. *What is a Preposition?*

A Prepoſition is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts,

How many wayes?

Either in Appoſition: as, Ad patrem, or in Compoſition: as, Indoctus.

Why do you ſay Commonly *ſet before other parts?*

Becauſe ſom Prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their Caſes: as, *Verſus*, *Tenus*.

Qu. 129. *What Caſes do Prepoſitions ſerv to?*

Som Prepoſitions ſerv to an Accuſative Caſe: ſom to an Ablative: ſom to both.

Qu. 130.

Qu. 130. *How many serv to the Accusative*

I. These Prepositions following serv to the Accusative Case.

Ad *to*, apud *at*, ante *before*, adversus, adversum *against*; cis, citra *on this side*; circa, circiter, circum *about*; contra *against*, erga *towards*, extra *without*, intra *within*, inter *between* infra *beneath*, juxta *besides*, or *nigh to*, ob *for*, penès *in the power*, per *by*, or *through*, post *behinde*, post *after*, præter *besides*, propter *for*, prope *nigh to*, secundum *according to*, secus *by*, supra *above*, trans *on the further side*, versus *towards*, ultra *beyond*.

II. These Prepositions following serv to the Ablative Case.

A, ab, abs *of* or *from*; absque *without*, coram *before*, cum *with*, de *of*, or *concerning*: E, ex, *out of*; palam *openly*, præ *before*, or *in comparison*; pro *for*, sine *without*.

III. These Prepositions following serv to both Cases, *i. e.* an Accusative and Ablative: as, *in*, *sub*, *super*, *subter*, *clam*.

1. In, with this sign *To*, to the Accusative Case: as, in urbem, *into the city*: In, without this sign *To*, to the Ablative Case: as, In te spes est, *My hope is in thee*.
2. Sub apertam, *a little before night*: Sub judice lis est, *The matter is before the judge*.
3. Super lapidem, *upon a stone*: super viridi fronde, *upon green leaves*.
4. Subter terram, *under the earth*: subter aquis, *under the water*.

5. Clam

Clam patrem, & clam patre, *without my father's knowledge.*

To which may bee added

Tenus, which governs an Ablative Case singular, and plural; and a Genitive plural: as, Capulo tenus, *up to the hilt*; aurium tenus, *up to the ears.*

N. B. Tenus and Versùs are always set after their Casual words: as, Londinum versùs, *towards London*: and likewise may Penès bee set also.

Some Prepositions are always found in Composition: Am, di, dis, re, se, con.

Also Prepositions set alone without their Casuals are changed into Adverbs; as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Qu. 131. *What is an Interjection?*

AN Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde, under an unperfect voice.

Qu. 132. *How many kinds of Interjections bee there?*

Som bee of

1. Mirth: as, Evax, *Hey breve*; vah, *how.*
2. Sorrow: as, Heu, *alas!* hei, *welladay!*
3. Dread: as, Atat, *out alas!*
4. Marvelling: as, papæ, *o strange!*
5. Shunning: as, Apage: *avant.*
6. Praysing: as, Euge *well don.*
7. Scorning: as, Hu', *whoo.*
8. Exclaiming: as, Proh, *oh.*
9. Cursing: as, Væ, *wo.*

10. Laugh-

10. Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.
11. Calling: as, Eho, *ſo ho*: Io, *evoy*.
12. Silence: as, Au, *ſt*: pax, *whiſt*.

N. B. Other words ſometimes are put for Interjections, viz. when they ſignifie a ſudden paſſion of the minde: as, Infandum! *a thing not to bee ſpoken of*: amábo, *of all loves*: malum *with a miſchief*, &c.

WHereas there are properly two parts of Grammar, I. *Etymology*, which handleth the Eight Parts, with their accidents, ſeverally, as ſingle words: II. *Syntaxis*, which treateth of Words as they are joined together in a Speech; having don with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*: we ſhall give you a few General Rules in Engliſh concerning *Syntaxis*; and ſo refer you to the *Latine Syntaxis*, which handles them more largely: forbearing to trouble children with Criticiſm, or Nitceties, until they bee well grounded in the ordinary Rules.

SYNTAXIS.

SYNTAXIS,
OR,
CONSTRUTION

Yntaxis, or Construction, is the due joyning of words together in speech, according to the right rule of Grammar.

Of Syntaxis there bee two parts:

I. Concordance of words.
II. Government of words.

I. Of the Concordance of words.

There bee three Concords: the First, between the Nominative Case and the Verb: the Second between the Substantive and the Adjective: the Third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

I. Concord.

A Verb Personal agreeth with his Nominative Case in number and Person: as, Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis; *The master readeth, but yee regard not.*

II. Concord.

The Adjective (whether it bee a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle) agreeth with his Substantive

stantive in Case, Gender, and Number: as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur: *A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter.* Ager colendus, *a field to bee tilled.* Hic vir, *this man*; meus herus est, *it is my master.*

III. Concord.

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person: as, Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur: *That man is wise that speaketh few things or words.*

N.B. The Antecedent most commonly is a sword that goeth before the Relative, and is again rehersed of the Relative.

The Rule of the Relatives.

When there cometh no Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall bee the Nominative case to the Verb: as, miser est, qui nummos admiratur: *Wretched is hee, that is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall bee such case as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum: *Happy is hee, whom other men's harms make wary.*

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, ask the question, *who? or what?* and the word answering to that question shall bee the Nominative Case to the Verb, the Substantive to the Adjective, and Antecedent to the Relative.

The Rule of Question and Answer.

When a question is asked, the answer must bee made in Latine by the same case of a Noun, and the same Tens of a Verb that the question

stion is asked by: as, Cujus est fundus? *Whose ground is it?* Vicini: *My neighbours.* Quid agitur in ludo literario? *What do you in the school?* Studetur: *We study.*

II. Of the Government of words.

1. The Rule of Noun-Substantives.

When two Substantives come together signifying diverse things, the later shall bee the Genitive case: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the eloquence of Cicero*; or *Ciceros eloquence.* Amator studiorum: *A lover of studies.*

But if they belong both to one thing, they shall bee put both in one Case: as, Pater meus, vir, amat me puerum: *My father, being a man, loveth me, a boy.*

When the English of the word Res is put with an Adjective, you may put away Res, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantive: as, Multa me impedierunt: *Many things have letted me.* And being so put, it may bee the Substantive to the Adjective: as, Pauca his similia: *A few things like unto these.* Nonnulla hujusmodi; *many things of like sort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standeth for a Substantive, and may have a Genitive case after him, as if it were a Substantive: as, Multum lucri, *much gain.* Quantum negotii? *how much business?* Id operis; *that work.*

When importing instrument of any quality or propertie, bothe praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a Noun-substantive, or a Verb-substantive, it may bee put in the Ablative case, or in the Genitives:

nitive: as, Puer bonâ indole, or, puer bonæ indolis; *a childe of a good towardnes.* Puer boni ingenii, or, puer bono ingenio; *a boy of a good wit.*

Opus and Usus, when they signifie need, require an Ablative case; as, Opus est mihi tuo judicio: *I have need of thy judgment.* Viginti minis opus est filio: *My son hath need of twenty pounds.*

The Rules of Adjectives.

¶ Adjectives governing a Genitive Case.

1. ADjectives that signifie desire, knowledg, remembrance, ignorance, and such like, require a Genitive Case: as, Cupidus auri, *greedy of gold:* Peritus belli, *skilful in war:* Memor mortis, *mindefull of death:* Reus furti, *accused of theft.*

2. Adjectives Verbals in ax govern a Genitive case: as, Tempus edax rerum; *Time is a devourer of things.*

3. Nouns Partitives, Interrogatives, certain Nouns of Number, Comparatives, and Superlatives used partitively, require a Genitive case: as, Aliquis vestrûm; *some of you:* Quis fratrum? *which of the brethren?* Quatuor judicum; *four of the judges:* Manuum fortior est dextra; *of the hands, the right is the stronger.* Digitorum medius est longissimus: *of the fingers the middle is the longest.*

¶ Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

1. ADjectives that signifie, (1.) profit or disprofit. (2.) likeness or unlikeness (3.) pleasure. (4.) submitting, or (5.) belonging to any thing, require a Dative case: as, Labor est utilis corpori; *labor is profitable for the body.* Est finitimus Oratori Poëta: *a Poët is very near to an Orator.* jucundus omnibus,

bus, *pleasant to all persons.* Parenti supplex, *supplicant to his father.*

2. Nouns Adjectives ending in bilis, of the passive signification, and participials in dus, require a Dative case: *as*, Flebilis, flendus omnibus: *To bee lamented of all men.* Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, *To bee feared of his enemies.*

¶ Adjectives governing an Accusative Case.

ADverbs govern an Accusative case (and sometimes an ablative,) which signifieth the length, breadth, or thickness, of a thing: *as*, Turris alta centum pedes; *a tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor lata tres digitos, *a tree three fingers broad.* Liber crassus tres pollices; vel tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick.*

¶ Adjectives governing an Ablative Case.

1. ADjectives which signifie fulness, emptiness, plenty, or want, require an ablative case, and sometime a a Genitive: *as*, Copiâ abundans, *Abounding in plenty.* Animus curis vacuus; *A minde void of cares.* Stultorum plena sunt omnia; *All things are full of fools.* Expers omnium; *wanting all things.*

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, and such like, will have an ablative case: *as*, Dignus honore; *worthy of honor.* Indignus præmio; *unworthy of a reward.* Deo fretus; *trusting upon God.* Virtute præditus; *endued with virtue.* Captus oculis; *blinde.* Suâ sorte contentus; *content with his lot.*

N. B. But Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may, instead of the ablative case, have the Infinitive Mood of a Verb: *as*, Laudari dignus; *Worthy to bee praised.* Contentus in pace vivere; *content to live in peace.*

3. Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree

goes, having *Than* or *By* after them, do cauſe the word following to bee the Ablative caſe: as, Frigidior glacie; *more cold than ice.* Doctior multo; *better learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altior; *higher by a foot.*

3. Adjectives govern an Ablative caſe ſignifying the *Cauſe*, or the *Inſtrument*, or the *manner of doing*: as Deteriores omnes ſumus licentiâ; *Wee are all the worſe by liberty.* Percuſſit eum gladio; *hee ſtruck him with a ſword.* Mirâ celeritate rem peregit; *hee performed the buſineſs with wonderfull ſpeedineſs.*

The Rules of Pronouns.

1. Theſe Genitive caſes of the Primitives, Mei tui, ſui, noſtri and veſtri, are uſed, when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: as, Pars tui; *part of thee.* Amor mei; *the love of mee.* But when poſſeſſion is ſignified, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter and veſter bee uſed: as, Ars tua; *thy Art.* Imago tua; *thy image.*

2. Theſe Genitive caſes, Noſtrûm and veſtrûm, bee uſed after diſtributives, partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives: as, Nemo veſtrûm, *none of you*: aliquis noſtrûm, *ſom of us.* Major veſtrûm, *the bigger of you*: maximus natu noſtrûm, *the eldeſt of us.*

The Rules of Verbs.

A Verb governing a Nominative Caſe.

1. Verbs ſubſtantives, as, Sum, fio, exiſto, naſcor: Verbs paſſives of calling: as, Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor: and Verbs of geſture will have a Nominative

…tive case after them, as well as before them: *as*, …ama est malum; *Fame is an evil thing.* Malus cu…rā fit bonus; *an evil person by due ordering or gover…nce is made good.* Crœsus vocatur dives; *Crœsus is …lled rich.* Petrus incedit claudus; *Peter goe's lame.* …ormit securus; *hee sleep's void of care.*

¶ Verbs governing a Genitive Case.

1. This Verb Sum, signifying possession, owing, or pertaining to a thing, as a token, proper…y, or duty, requireth a Genitive case: *as*, Hæc …estis est Patris; *This garment is my fathers.* Insipi…entis est dicere, non putâram; *It is the property of a …ool to say, I had not thought.* Adolescentis est majores …atu revereri; *it is the duty of a young man to reverence …is elders.* But these Naminatives, Meum, tuum, …uum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, and …uch like are excepted; *as*, humanum est errare; bel…uinum verò in errore perseverare; *It is humane …failty to commit an error; but it is brutish to persevere in …error.*

2. Verbs that signifie esteem or regard, will have a Genitive case: *as*, Parvi penditur probitas; *Ho…nesty is reckoned little worth.* Plurimi passim fit pecuniæ *Money is every where much regarded.*

3. Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, will have a Genitive case, of the crime or punishment, with an accusative case of the per…son: *as*, Qui alterum incusat probri, ipsum se in…tueri oportet; *It behooveth him to look to himself, who accuseth another of dishonestie.* Admonuit me errati; *hee warned mee of a mistake.*

4. Satago, misereor, misereſco require a Geni…tive case: *as*, Rerum suarum satagit: *Hee is busie about his own matters.*

5. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, and memini, will have a Genitive, or accuſative caſe: as, Datæ fidei reminiſcitur: *Hee remembreth his promiſs.* Proprium eſt ſtultorum aliorum vitia cernere, obliviſci ſuorum; *It is the property of fools to ſee other men's faults, and to forget their own.* Memini tui vel te; *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeak of thee.*

¶ Verbs governing a Dative Caſe.

1. All Verbs put *Acquiſitively* (that is to ſay, with theſe tokens *To* or *For* after them,) will have a Dative caſe: as, Non omnibus Dormio; *I ſleep not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi; *I have it for this man and not for thee.*

2. Verbs that ſignifie (1) to profit or to diſprofit: (2) to compare: (3) to give or reſtore: (4) to promiſe or to pay: (5) to command or ſhew: (6) to truſt: (7) to obey, or reſiſt: (8) to threaten or to bee angry with, require a Dative caſe: as, Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis; *Hee hurts the good, who ſpare's the bad.* Parvis componere magna; *To compare great things with ſmall.* Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli ſatis; *Fortune hath given too much to many, to none enough.* Hoc tibi promitto; *I promiſe you this.* Æs alienum mihi numeravit; *He paid unto mee the debt.* Imperat aut ſervit collecta pecunia cuique; *Money gathered together commandeth or ſerveth every body.* Mulieri nè credas; *Believ not a woman.* Semper obtemperat pius filius patri; *A dutifull ſon alwayes obeyeth his father.* Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat; *Fortune reſiſteth ſlothfull prayers.* Utrique mortem minatus eſt: *Hee threatned death to them both.* Adoleſcenti ſuccenſet; *Hee is angry with the young man.*

3. Sum, with his compounds: as, Adſum, abſum, præſum,

præſum, deſum, (except poſſum) require a Dative caſe: as, Sum tibi naturâ pater: *I am a father to thee by nature.* Multa petentibus deſunt multa; *Many things are wanting to them that require many things.*

4. Sum and Supperit, being put for habeo, will have a Dative caſe: as, Eſt mihi mater: *i. e.* habeo matrem; *I have a mother.* Pauper non eſt, cui rerum ſuppetit uſus; *Hee is not a poor man, who hath the uſe of things.*

5. Sum, and other Verbs have oftentimes a double Dative caſe: as, Sum tibi præſidio; *I am to thee a ſafegard.* Rex pius eſt Reipublicæ ornamento; *A godly King is an ornament to the Commonwealth.* Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis; *You eſteem this a commendation to you.*

6. Verbs compounded with Satis, Bene, and malè; and many Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions, Præ, ad, con ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in and inter, will have a Dative caſe: as, Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli; *Hee hath don good to many, hee hath don hurt to none.* Ille huic negotio præfuit; *Hee was chief in this buſineſs.* But præco, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor, will have an Accuſative caſe.

¶ Verbs governing an Accuſative Caſe.

VErbs tranſitives, (that is to ſay, whoſe action paſſeth into another thing) will have after them an Accuſative caſe, of the Doer or ſufferer: as, Uſus promptos facit; *Uſe make's men ready.* Creſcentem ſequitur cura pecuniam; *Care followe's money encreaſing.*

2. Certain Verbs intranſitive, of an abſolute ſignification, admit after them an Accuſative, and ſomtime an Ablative of their own, or a near ſignification: as, Endymionis ſomnum dormis; *Thou*

ſleepeſt

ſleepeſt the ſleep of Endymion. Longam ire viam; *to go a long way.* Morte obiit repentinâ; *Hee died a ſudden death.*

3. Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying will have two Accuſative caſes: *One of the Perſon, and another of the Thing*; *as*, Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria; *Poverty hath taught many thriftineſs and temperance*; Ter. Induit ſe calceos quos priùs exuerat: *He put on his ſhoes, which hee had put off before.*

¶ Verbs governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. All Verbs require an Ablative caſe, ſignifying the inſtrument wherewith any thing is done, (put with this ſign *With* before it) or the cauſe, or the manner of doing: *as*, Gladio eum vulneravit; *Hee wounded him with a ſword*: Tacuit metu, *He held his peace for fear.* Summâ eloquentiâ cauſam egit: *Hee pleaded the cauſe with great eloquence.*

2. The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative caſe: *as*, Vendidi auro: *I ſold for gold*: Emptus ſum argento; *I am bought for ſilver*: Except theſe Genitives, when they bee put alone without Subſtantives: tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quanticunque: *as*, Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? *For how much have you bought this horſe.* Certè pluris quàm vellem: *Truly for more then I was willing to give.* But when they have Subſtantives, they are put in the ablative caſe: *as*, minori pretio vendidi quàm emi: *I ſold for a leſs price than I bought.*

3. Verbs of plenty, or want, filling, emptying, loading and unloading will have an ablative caſe; *as*, Opibus abundas *Thou doſt abound in riches.* Caret virtute; *Thou wanteſt virtue.*

4. Fungor,

Fungor, fruor, utor, potior, gaudeo, vescor, aitor, nor, prosequor, muto, munero, communico, affici- perseedeo, and such like, require an ablative case: Virtute decet, non sanguine niti; *It becometh us rust to Virtue, not to blood.* Utere virtute; *Use virtue.* malis gaudeas alienis; *Rejoyce not in other men's* Vescor carnibus; *I eat flesh.*

5. Verbs that signifie receiving, distance, or ta- g away, will have an ablative case with à, ab, or de: as, Accepi literas à Petro: *Hee received ers from Peter.* Audivit ex multis; *Hee heard it of ny*: and this ablative after Verbs of taking a- y or distance may bee turned into the Dative: as, ripuit illi vitam; *Hee took away his life.*

6. Verbs of Comparing or exceeding may have an blative case of the word that signifyeth the mea- re of exceeding: as, Præfero hunc multis gradibus: *prefer this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo il- m superat; *Hee is beyond the other but a little space.*

7. A Noun, or Pronoun-substantive, joyned ith a Participle, expressed or understood, and ving none other word, whereat it may bee go- erned, it shall bee put in the Ablative case abso- ute: as, Rege veniente hostes fugerunt: *The king oming the enemies fled.* Me duce vinces; *I being Cap- ain thou shalt overcom.* And it may bee resolved by ny of these words, dum, cùm, quando, si, quan- quàm, postquam: as, Rege veniente, *id est*, dum veniret rex: Me duce, *id est*, Si ego dux fuero.

¶ Construction of Verbs Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a Prepostion, or sometime a Dative of the *Doër*: as, Virgilius legitur à me; *Virgil is*

read

read of mee; Tibi fama petatur; *Let fame bee sought you.*

2. These Neuter-passives, Vapulo, veneo, ceo, exulo, fio, signifying passively, follow the rule of passives: that is to say, they still have an ablative case with a Præposition, as, A Præceptore vapulabis: *Thou shalt bee beaten of thy master.* à conviviis exulat Philosophia; *Philosophie is banished from banquets.*

¶ The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

VErbs of the Infinitive Mood are set after Verbs, or adjectives: as, Vis fieri dives, Pontice? nil cupias; *Ponticus, wouldest thou bee made rich thou must desire nothing.* Dignus amari; *worthy to be loved.*

N B. The former verb is sometimes concealed by the figure Ellipsis: as, Hæccine fieri flagitia? subaudi, decet, vel oportet: *Ought such villanies to be committed?* sometimes by Enallage; as, Agere gratias; *pro* agebat; *Hee gave thanks.*

¶ The Rule of Gerunds.

1. GErunds and Supines will have such case as the Verbs they come of: as, Vir docendi studiosus; *A man desirous to teach.* Utendum est ætate; *Wee must use time.* Veni auditum concionem: *I came to heare a sermon.*

2 Gerunds in Di, are set after certain Substantives and adjectives, like as the Genitive case: as, Nunc non est narrandi locus; *Now there is no place of telling.* Amor sceleratus habendi; *The wicked love of having.* Certus eundi; *Certain of going.* Peritus jaculandi,

di; *Skilfull in darting.* But sometime the Infinitive ood is put for the Gerund in Di; *as*, Peritus me- ri; for medicandi; *Skilfull in healing*, or *fur-*

The Gerund in Do is used with one of these epositions; à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: Ignavi à discendo citò deterrentur; *Idle boies are kly frighted from learning.* But sometimes they are without a Preposition: *as*, Scribendo disces bere; *By writing thou shalt learn to write.*

The Gerund in dum is used after one of these epositions; Inter, circa, ad, ob, propter: *as*, ter cœnandum hilares esse: *Bee merry at Supper.* ut the English *Must* or *Ought* (signifying neces-) may bee put in the Gerund in Dum with the b est: *as*, Abeundum est mihi; *I must go hence.* andum est, ut mens sit sana in corpore sano; *Wee be to pray, that there may bee a sound minde in a sound*

Sometimes Gerunds are turned into Par- ples in Dus: Which agree with the Substan- e following them: *as*, Deus in faciendo homine, nilitudinem suam secutus est: *God, in making man, llowed his own image.*

¶ The Rules of Supines.

The first Supine signifies actively and is put after verbs and participles, that signifie move- g to a place: *as*, Cur te is perditum? *Why goest ou about to destroy thy self.*

The later Supine signifies passively, and ome's Nouns adjectives: *as*, Factu facile; *Easie bee don.* Turpe dictu; *Unfit to bee spoken.*

The

The Construction of Time, Space, and Place.

¶ The Rule of Time.

NOuns that betoken part of Time, be commonly put in the Ablative case: as, Nocte vigilas, Luce dormis: *Thou wakest by night; and sleepest by day.* But Nouns that betoken continuance of Time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly used in the accusative case: as, Hyemem totam stertis: *Thou sleepest the whole winter.*

¶ The Rule of Space, or distance of Place.

NOuns that betoken Space between place and place, bee commonly put in the Accusative case: as, Pedem hinc ne decesseris: *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

¶ The Rule of Place.

1. NOuns Appellatives, and Names of great Places, are used with a Prepolition, when they follow a Verb that signifieth an action to a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, Vivo in Anglia; *I live in England.* Veni per Galliam in Italiam; *I came by France into Italie.* Proficiscor ex urbe, *I go out of the Citie.*

2. The proper name of a place being of the first or second Declension, and the singular Number, shall bee put in the Genitive case: as, Vixit Londini; *Hee lived at London.* Studuit Oxoniæ; *Hee studied at Oxford.* So likewise Humi, domi, militiæ, belli

e uſed: *as*, Procumbit humi bos; *The ox fall's on* ground.

3. But if the proper name of a place bee of the ird Declenſion, or plural Number, it ſhall bee t in the Dative or Ablative caſe: *as*, Militavit rthagini, vel Carthagine; *Hee was a ſouldier at* thage. Athenis natus eſt; *Hee was born at Athens.* o are the common Nouns Ruri or Rure uſed: , Ruri or rure educatus eſt; *Hee was brought up in* Countrey.

4. Proper Names are put in the Accuſative ſe, if they follow Verbs that ſignifie motion to a ace: as, Eo Londinum ad merces emendas; *I go* London to buy wares. Conceſſi Cantabrigiam ad ca-endum ingenii cultum; *I went to Cambrid to get* arning. So are Rus and Domus uſed: *as*, Ego rus o; *I will go into the Countrey.* Ite domum; *Go yee* me.

5. Proper Names are put in the Ablative caſe, the Verb ſignifie motion *from* or *by a place*: as, Diſceſſit Londino; *Hee departed from London.* Profe-tus eſt Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigi-m; *Hee went by London to Cambrid.* Domus *and* rus ee likewiſe ſo uſed: *as*, Abiit Domo; *Hee went from* ome. Rure reverſus eſt; *Hee returned out of the* Countrey.

¶ The Conſtruction of Verbs Impersonals.

1. INtereſt, refert, and eſt for intereſt, require a Genitive Caſe of all Caſual Words, except meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ and cujâ: *as*, Intereſt omnium rectè agere: *It concern's all men to do rightly.*

Meâ,

Meâ parvi, Johannis verò multum refert: *It concer… mee little, but John very much.*

2. Some Impersonals require a Dative c… as, Libet, licet, placet, displicet, and the like: … peccare nemini licet: *It is lawfull for no man … sin.*

3. Some will have an Accusative case … as, Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet: as, Uxor… ædes curare decet: *It becometh a wife to look after … house.*

5. Some an Accusative with a Preposition: … Attinet, pertinet, spectat, &c. as, Spectat ad om… bene vivere; *It belongs to all men to live well.*

5. Some will have an Accusative with a G… nitive: as, Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, pudet, pig… as, Petrum peccati pœnitet; *It repents Peter of … sin.* Me civitatis tædet; *I am weary of the City.*

6. A Verb Impersonal of the Passive … hath like Case as other verbs passives have: … ab hostibus constanter pugnatur; *The enemies fi… continually.* Yet many times the Case is not expr… sed but understood: as, Maximâ vi certatur; … audi, ab illis? *They contend with great strength.*

¶ The Construction of Participles.

1. PArticiples govern such Cases as the Verbs they come of: as, Fruiturus amicis, *Like … enjoy his friends.* Tendens ad sidera palmas; *Holdi… up his hands towards Heaven.*

2. Participles when they bee changed into Nouns, will have a Genitive case: as, Fugitu… litium; *Shunning contention.* Cupientissimus tui; *M… desirous of thee.*

3. Exosus,

2. Exosus, perosus, and pertæsus, when they signifie actively, require an Accusative case: passively, a Dative: as, exosus sævitiam *Hating cruelty.* Exosus deo & sanctis; *Hated of God and good men.*

4. Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, genitus, still have an Ablative Case: as, bona fœmina prognata parentibus; *A good woman, born of good parents.*

¶ The Construction of Adverbs.

EN and Ecce, being Adverbs of Shewing, govern a Nominative Case, seldom an Accusative: But being adverbs of Upbraiding, an Accusative onely: as, En Priamus; *Behold Priamus.* En habitum: *See his garb.*

2. Certain Adverbs of quantity, time and place, still have a Genitive Case: as, Abunde fabularum audivimus; *Wee have heard abundance of tales.* Affatim pecuniæ; *Money enough.* Tunc temporis; *That time.* Quò terrarum abiit? *Whither in the world is hee gon?*

3. Adverbs derived of Nouns that govern a Dative case, govern likewise the same Case: as, Venit obviàm illi; *Hee came to meet him.* Canit similiter huic; *Hee sing's like him.* Sibi inutiliter vivit; *Hee live's unprofitably to himself.* These Nouns bee used adverbially: as, Tempori, luci, vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum; *Wee must rise betime.* Vesperi ambulandum; *Wee must go to bed at even:* Luci laborandum; *Wee must labor by day.*

4. Certain Adverbs still have an Accusative Case of the preposition that they com of: as, Propius urbem; *Nearer the city.* Proximè Hispaniam, *Next to Spain.*

5. Prepositions set without a Case, or else

forming the degrees of Comparison bee changed into Adverbs.

Of Adverbs which govern Moods see the Latine Syntaxis.

¶ The Construction of Conjunctions.

1. Conjunctions Copulatives and disjunctives, with these four, quàm, nisi, præterquam, an, do commonly couple like cases in Nouns, and like Moods and Tenses in Verbs: *as* Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales; *Xenophon and Plato were equals.* Petrus & Joannes precabantur & docebant in templo, *Peter and John did pray and preach in the temple.*

2. Somtimes they join divers Cases, and divers Tenses, *as*, Vixi Romæ & Venetiis, *I liv'd at Rome and Venice.* Tibi gratias ago, agámque dum vivo: *I give you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilst I live.*

3. Cùm, tum, and tum doubled, couple like Cases: *as*, Amplectitur cùm eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum: *Hee embraceth all learned men, but especially Marcellus.* Odit tum literas, tum virtutem, *Hee hateth both learning and virtue.*

¶ Of Prepositions.

1. Somtime a Preposition is not expressed, but understood, and the Casual word nevertheless put in the Ablative Case: *as*, Habeo te loco parentis, *i. e.* in loco, *I esteem you in stead of a father.*

2. A Verb compounded with a Preposition, somtimes require's the Case of the preposition that it is compounded withall; *as*, Præterereo te insalutatum: *I pass by thee unsaluted.* Decedo magistratu: *I go out of my office.*

Of

¶ Of Interjections.

1. Ô An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative case: as, ô festus dies! *o gladsom day!* ô fortunatos agricolas! *o happy husbandmen!* ô formose puer! *o fair boy!*

2. Hei and Væ a Dative: *as*, Væ tibi, *Wo to thee.*

3. Prô, proh, ah and vah, an Accusative, and a Vocative: as Prô fidem! *o the faith!*

4. Hem and Apage an Accusative: as, hem astutias! *Fie upon craft.* Apage istiusmodi salutem: *Away with such Complements!*

5. Heu a Nominative, Dative, and Accusative: Heu pietas! *Alas the Godliness!* Heu stirpem invisam! *Oh the hated stock!* heu misero mihi! *alas for mee poor man.*

6. Interjections are often put absolutely without a Case: as Quæ (malum!) Dementia? *What madness is this with a mischief.* And sometimes they are understood: as Facinus indignum! for ô facinus indignum! *o the base pranck.*

A brief Explanation of the Rules in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ Genus*, concerning Nouns; and of *As in Præsenti*, concerning Verbs: The *Declining* and *Conjugating* whereof, the young Scholar may learn in the *INDEX* following; where every word comprehended in those Rules is Alphabetically set down.

N. B. THe Rudiments teach you, that a Noun of the Masculine Gender is declined with this Article Hic, the Feminine with Hæc, the Neuter with Hoc: as, Hic Vir; Hæc Mulier; Hoc Regnum: But they give you not the Reason, why it is of this, or that Gender; but lead you to the Rules at Propria quæ maribus, &c. The Use whereof is, to teach you to know what Gender a Noun is of, and the Reason why it is so, and not otherwise.

THe Rules at As in præsenti, &c. serve to tell you the Preterperfect Tenses, and the Supines of Verbs; which must be declined according to the Examples of the Four Conjugations in the Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, that there be two sorts of Nouns, viz. Substantive, and Adjective:

jective: ſo, according to the ſame Method; I. We have Rules for Subſtantives, beginning at *Propria quæ maribus*, &c. II. For Adjectives, beginning at *Adjectiva autem*, &c.

Again, as in the Rudiments, a Noun-ſubſtantive is either Proper, or Common; ſo, I. We have Rules for Proper Names, beginning at *Propria quæ maribus*, &c. II. For Common, beginning at *Appellativa Arborum*.

Proper names are either { Maſculine, or Feminine.

¶ *Propria quæ maribus*, &c. i.e.

Proper Names that belong to the Male-kinde, are of the Maſculine Gender: and they are of Five ſorts: I. the names *Heathenish Gods*; as, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. *of Men*; as, Cato, Virgilius. III. *of Rivers*; as, Tibris, Oron[illegible] IV. *of Months*; as, October. V. *of Winds*; as, [illegible] Notus, Auſter.

¶ *Propria fœmineum*, &c. i.e.

Proper Names, which belong to the Female-kinde, are of the Feminine Gender: and they are of Five ſorts. I. *of Heathenish Goddeſſes*; as, Juno, Venus. II. *of women*; as, Anna, Philoris. III. *of Cities*, as Elis, Opus. IV. *of Countries*, as Graecia, Perſis. V. *of Islands*, as Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Some Names of Cities are excepted, as Agragas, *maſc.* Argos, Tybur, Præneſte, *neut.* and Anxur, both *maſc.* and *neut.*

¶ *Appellativa arborum*, &c. i.e.

The Common names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, as Alnus, cupreſſus, cedrus. Except pinus

pinus *and* Oleaster, of the *Masc.* and filer, suber, thus, robur *and* acer of the *Neut.*

¶ *Sunt etiam volucrum*, &c. i. e.

The Common Names of 1 Birds: 2 wilde Beasts: 3 and Fishes are of the Epicene Gender, as Passer, hirundo, tigris, vulpes, ostrea, cetus.

¶ *Omne quod exit in* um, &c. i. e.

All Nouns that end in um, whether Greek or Latine, proper or common, and a Noun underlined are of the Neuter Gender: as Londinum, Eboracum, regnum; except Proper names of women, according to the Rule of Despauterius,

Um *neutrum ponas, hominum si propria tollas.*

N.B. The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive case; *according to the Three* Special Rules.

There bee Three Special Rules, thus distinguished.

I. Prima non crescit omnino: *i.e.* The First doth not increase at all.

II. Secunda crescit acutè: *i.e.* The Second encrease's Long.

III. Tertia crescit graviter: *i.e.* Third encreaseth Short.

I. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen non crescens*, &c. *i.e.*

A Noun that doth not encrease in the Genitive case, is of the Feminine Gender: as, Caro, carnis; nubes, nubis; capra, capræ.

N. B. Non crescere in Genitivo, est pares habere Syllabas in Nominativo ac in Genitivo. *i.e.* *To encreas*, is to have like Syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive: *as* caro, carnis.

Crescere, est plures habere syllabas in Genitivo quàm in Nominativo. *i.e.* *To encreas*, is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative: *as*, pietas, pietátis.

¶ *Masculi Nomina in a, &c. i.e.*

Nouns in a, signifying the Offices of men, are excepted from the first Special Rule, though they do not encreas, and are Masculine: *as* Scriba, asscla, &c.

2. Nouns ending in a, which are derived of Greek nouns of the first Declention, ending in as, es: *as* Satrapas, Satrapa: athletes, athleta.

3. Likewise these words, not encreasing, are of the masculine gender: *as* Verres, natalis, aqualis: words compounded of As, *as* centussis: lienis, orbis, &c.

4. Words ending in er, in os, and us, not encreasing, are of the masculine gender: *as* Venter, logos, annus. Except Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus, porticus, socrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus: and Greek words, which change os in Greek, into us in Latine: *as* papyrus, antidotus, &c.

¶ *Neutrum nomen in e, &c. i.e.*

Nouns that end in e, making is in the Genitive case: Nouns that end in on or um, not encreasing: *as* Mare, rete, barbiton, ovum: likewise, Hippomanes, caco-

cœthes, virus, pelagus, are of the neuter Gender. But Vulgus is of the Maſculine and neuter.

¶ *Incerti generis* &c. *i. e.*

Theſe Words, not encreaſing, are of the doubtful Gender: *as* Talpa, dama, canalis &c.

¶ *Compoſitum à verbo* &c. *i. e.*

A Noun ending in a, compounded of a Verb, not encreaſing, is of the common of two: *as* Gragena, agricola, advena: and ſo likewiſe Senex, uriga, &c.

II. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi Syllaba acuta ſonat*, &c. *i. e.*

A Noun, whoſe laſt Syllable but one encreaſeth long in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender.

N.B. Acutè creſcere, eſt penultimam acuere, vel elevare, vel attollere in pronunciando: *i. e.* To encreaſe long, is to lift up the laſt ſyllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it ſharp: *as* virtus, virtútis; pietas, pietátis.

¶ *Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba* &c. *i. e.*

Theſe Nouns of one ſyllable, encreaſing long, are of the Maſculine Gender: *as* Sal, ſol, &c.

2. Nouns of many ſyllables, ending in n: *as*, Acarnan, lichen, delphin.

3. Nouns ending in o, ſignifying a body: *as*, leo, curculio: and likewiſe, ſenio, ternio, ſermo.

4. Nouns

4. Nouns ending in er, or, and os, encreasing long: as Crater, conditor, Heros.

So torrens, &c. many ending in dens: as bidens: so all other nouns in that Rule: except Syren, mulier, soror, uxor: which are of the feminine Gender. But mulier belongs to the Special Rule, because it encreases short.

¶ *Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyllaba &c., i.e.*

These nouns, encreasing long, are of the neuter gender: as mel, fel, &c—— and nouns of more syllables, which end in al and ar: as capital, laquear. Halec is of the feminine and neut. in the singular Number, and of the feminine onely in the Plural.

¶ *Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c. i.e.*

These nouns, encreasing long, are of the doubtfull gender: Python, scrobs, &c.

¶ *Sunt communia, parens, &c. i.e.*

These nouns, encreasing long, are of the Communs of two genders: as parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi*
Sit Gravis, &c. i.e.

A Noun, whose last syllable but one encreaseth short in the Genitive, is of the Masculine Gender.

N. B. Crescere graviter, est deprimere penultimam in pronunciando: *i.e.* To encreas short (or that is to press down the last syllable save One in pronouncing: as Sanguis, sanguinis.

¶ Fe-

¶ *Feminei generis sit hyperdisſyllabon, &c. i.e.*

Nouns of more then two ſyllables ending in do, making dinis in the Genitive caſe; and in go, making ginis, encreaſing thoſe, are of the fem. gender: dulcedo, ——dĭnis: compago, ——gĭnis; ſo likewiſe virgo, *&c.*

2. Greek Nouns which end in as, or is: *as*, Lampas, iaſpis: ſo caſſis, cuſpis, pecus, ŭdis; ſorfex, *&c.*

Jungenda his mulier, propriâ ſi claſſe locabis.

¶ *Eſt neutrale genus, &c. i.e.*

Nouns ſignifying a thing without life, encreaſing thoſe, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, or put, are the neuter gender: *as*, Problema, omen, jubar, jecur, onus, occiput: yet pecten and forfur are maſculines.

So, likewiſe cadaver, and the reſt in that Rule.

¶ *Sunt dubii generis &c. i.e.*

Theſe Nouns, encreaſing thoſe, are of the Doubtfull gender: *as* cardo *&c.*

¶ *Communis generis ſunt iſta &c. i.e.*

Theſe Nouns, encreaſing thoſe, are of the Commune of two: *as* vigil, pugil *&c.*

Rules for Adjectives.

¶ *Adjectiva unam &c. i.e.*

ADjectives that have but one Termination, are of all three Genders: *as*, hic, hæc & hoc Felix, audax.

¶ *Sub*

¶ *Sub gemina ſi voce cadant* &c. *i.e.*

If Adjectives, have two terminations, the firſt Termination is the Commune of two: the ſecond, the neuter: *as* Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

¶ *At ſi tres variant voces* &c. *i.e.*

If an Adjective hath three terminations; the Firſt is the maſculine Gender; the Second, the feminine; the Third, the neuter: *as* bonus, na, num.

¶ *At ſunt quæ ſexu* &c. *i.e.*

There are words, which are Adjectives by nature and uſe; and yet are declined like Subſtantives with two articles: *as* pauper, puber &c. though ſom of them are found in the neuter Gender.

¶ *Hæc proprium quendam* &c. *i.e.*

Theſe Adjectives have a peculiar manner of declineing, differing from the common form: *as* campeſter, volucer &c. —— See them ſeverally in the Index.

Qua

Quæ Genus explained.

¶ *Quæ genus aut flexum* &c. *i.e.*

Heteroclita [*i. e.* words of another manner of declining; or words declined otherwise than the ordinary manner] are of three sorts:

I. Variantia genus, aut flexum: *i.e.* Such as vary their Gender, or Declension.
II. Defectiva: *i.e.* Such as want some Case or Number.
III. Redundantia: *i.e.* Such as abound; or have overmuch.

I. VARIANTIA GENUS.

¶ *Hæc genus ac partim* &c.——*i e.*

These two words Pergamus and Supellex are feminine singular: neuter plural.

¶ *Dat prior his numerus* &c——*i e.*

These words, Rastrum, frænum, filum, and capistrum, are of the Neut. gen. in the singular Numb. Masc. and neut. plural.

But Cœlum and Argos are neut. in the singular: masculine onely in the plural.

Num-

Nundinum, epulum, and Balneum, are neuters in the sing. numb. feminines onely in the plural: but *Juvenal* hath Balnea.

¶ *Hæc maribus dantur* &c. *i.e*

These Nouns are masculines singular; neuters plural: *as* Mænalus, Dindymus, Ismarus, Tartarus, Ta-ygetus, Tænarus, Massicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, jocus, locus, and Avernus, are masculines in the singular: masculines and neuters in the plural.

II. DEFECTIVA.

¶ *Quæ nullum variant casum* &c. *i.e.*

These words are Aptotes, which vary or change no case: *as* fas, nil, nihil, instar: also many ending in u or i: *as* cornu, genu, gummi, frugi: so likewise Tempe of the plural numb. undeclined: so tot and quot; and all numbers, from three to an hundred: *as* quatuor, quinque, sex *&c*——

¶ *Estque Monoptoton* &c. *i.e.*

These words are Monoptotes, which have but one case onely: *as* noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, astu, permissu. But astus is read in the plur. and insidias onely in the Accusative case plur.

¶ *Sunt Diptota* &c. *i.e.*

These words are Diptotes, which are declined with two cases onely: *as* fors, forte; spontis, sponte: plus, pluris: repetundarum, repetundis: jugeris, jugere: verberis, verbere: suppetiæ, suppetias: tantundem, tantidem: impetis, impete: whereof

four

four have the plural number in all cases: *viz.* Verberis, vicem, plus, and jugere.

¶ *Tres quibus insectis casus &c. i.e.*

These Words are Triptotes, which are declined in three cases onely: *as* Precis, precem, prece: opis, opem, ope: But frugis and ditionis seem to want the Nom. case. Vis want's onely the Dative case sing. But all have the plur. Num. wholes.

¶ *Qua referunt &c. i.e.*

These Nouns want the Vocative case: *viz.* 1. Relatives; *as* qui: 2. Interrogatives; *as* ecquis: 3. Distributives; *as* nullus, neuter, omnis: 4. Indefinites; *as* quilibet, alter: 5. All Pronouns, except four, noster, nostras, meus, and tu.

¶ *Propria cuncta notes &c. i.e.*

All proper names (because they signifie but one, and no more) want the plural number: *as* Mars, Cato *&c.*——— and other things comprehended in this distich, *viz.*

1. Propria. 2. Virtutes. 3. Artes. 4. Pensa. 5. Uda. 6. Figura.
7. Morbi. 8. Herbæ. 9. Vitia. 10. Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

as 1 Guilielmus, Thomas: 2 prudentia, justitia: 3 Grammanica, Logica: 4 Piper, saccharum: 5 Aromatica: 6 Metaphora, Synedoche: 7 Cephalalgia, podagra: 8 amaranthus, amaracus: 9 Delidia, avaritia: 10 juventa, Senectus: 11 triticum; 12 aurum, ferrum.

¶ *Hordea,*

¶ *Hordea, farra, forum.* &c. i.e.

These words of the neuter gender, have three like cases in the plural Numb. viz. Nom. Accus. and Voc. as Hordeum, far, forum &c——

Hordea, farra, forum, mel, mulsum, defruta, thúsque,
Jus, mare, rus, vinúmque, os —oris dans genitivo
Tres tantùm similes voces pluralia servant.

¶ *Hesperus, & vesper* &c. i.e.

These masculines singul. want the plural: viz. Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, æther, nemo.

¶ *Singula fœminei generis* &c. i.e.

These feminines singular want the plural: as pubes, salus, talio, indoles &c——

But Soboles and labes, and all words of the fift Declension have three like cases in the plural, viz. the Nom. accus. voc. except res, species, facies, acies, and dies, which have the plural whole.

¶ *Nec licet his neutris* &c. i.e.

These Neuters singul. want the plural: as Delicium, senium &c.

¶ *Mascula sunt tantùm* &c. i.e.

These Masculines want the singular number: as Manes, majores &c.

¶ *Hæc sunt fœminei generis* &c. i.e.

These feminines want the singular Number: as Exuviæ, phaleræ &c.

¶ Rarius

Quæ Genus, &c.

¶ *Rarius hæc primo* &c. *i.e.*

These Nouns want the Singular Number; as [illegible], tesqua &c.

III. Redundantia.

¶ *Hæc quasi luxuriant* &c. *i.e.*

These words have divers Terminations, Declining and Gender: as clypeus, clypeum &c.

¶ *Sed tibi præterea* &c. *i.e.*

Certain Greek words from their accusative case create a new nominative: as;

Panther ——ĕris: *Acc.* Panthēra: *Nom.* Panthēra; æ.
Crater ——ĕris: *Acc.* cratēra: *Nom.* cratēra; æ.
Cassis ——ĭdis: *Acc.* cassĭda: *Nom.* cassĭda; æ.
Æther ——ĕris: *Acc.* æthĕra: *Nom.* æthĕra; æ.

¶ *Vertitur his rectus* &c. *i.e.*

These words varie the termination of the Nominative case; but keep the same signification and gender: as Gibbus, i: and gibber ——ĕris; masculine; &c.

¶ *Hæc simul & quarti* &c. *i.e.*

These words are of the second and fourth Declension: as Laurus; i, and ûs; &c.

¶ *Et quæ luxuriant* &c. *i.e.*

There bee many Adjectives *redundant*: but especially those that are derived of these words; Arma, jugum &c —— as of Arma, ōrum cometh inermus,

A

mus, a, um: and inermis, me. Of jugum; bijugus, a, um; and bijugis, e: multijugus, a, um; and multigugis, e. Of Nervus, i; enervus, a, um; and enervis, e. Of somnus, i; insomnus, a, um; and insomnis, e.; and semisomnis; and us, a, um. Of clivus, i; acclivus, a, um; and acclivis, e; declivis; proclivis. Of animus, i; æquanimus; and æquanimis: exanimus, and exanimis: inanimus, and is; pusillanimus, and is; unanimus, and is. Of limus, i; [illegible] illimis: sublimus; and sublimis. Of frenum, i; effrenus, and effrenis. Of Cera; incerus. Of bacillum, imbecillus, vel imbecillis.

As in præsenti explained.

¶ As in præsenti &c. i.e.

Verbs of the first Conjugation, having the Termination As in the Present Tens, make avi in the Preterperfect Tens: as no —nas, navi: vocito, as, avi: Except lavo, as, lavi (not lavavi) juvo, as, juvi &c.

¶ Es in præsenti &c. i.e.

Verbs of the second Conjugation, having Es in the present tens, make ui in the preterperfect tens; as Nigreo, nigres, nigrui: Except jubeo, es, jussi &c. and all other excepted in that Rule: for which look the Index.

¶ Tertia præteritum &c. i.e.

Verbs of the third Conjugation, form their preterperfect tens according to the termination of the present tens; as;

Bo the termination in the present tens, make's Bi in the preterperfect tens: as Lambo bi: except scribo scripsi; nubo nupsi; and cumbo cubui.

Co is make ci: as vinco vici: except parco which make's peperci and parsi; dico dixi; duco duxi.

Do

Do is made di: as mando di: But scindo make scidi; findo fidi; fundo fudi; tundo tutudi; pendo pependi; tendo tetendi; pedo pepēdi; cado cecidi; cædo cecidi; cedo cessi; vado vasi; rado rasi; lædo læsi; ludo lusi; divido divisi; trudo trusi; claudo clausi; plaudo plausi; rodo rosi.

Go is made xi: as jungo junxi: But if r bee before go, then it is made si: as spargo sparsi: But these words ending in go make gi: lego legi; ago egi; tango tetigi; pungo punxi and pupugi; frango fregi; pango pepigi; pango pegi; pango panxi.

Ho is made xi: as traho traxi; veho vexi.

Lo is made ui; as colo colui: But psallo and sallo make salli; vello velli and vulsi; fallo fefelli; cello ceculi; pello pepuli.

Mo is made ui: as vomo vomui: But emo make emi; como compsi; promo prompsi; demo dempsi; sumo sumpsi; premo pressi.

No is made vi: as sino sivi: except temno tempsi; sterno stravi; sperno sprevi; cerno crevi; gigno genui; pono posui; cano cecini.

Po is made psi: as scalpo scalpsi: except rumpo rupi; strepo strepui; crepo crepui.

Quo is made qui: as linquo liqui: except coquo coxi.

Ro is made vi; as sero (pro planto & semino) sevi; sero (pro ordino) serui; verro verri & versi; uro ussi; gero gessi; quæro quæsivi; tero trivi; curro cucurri.

So makes sivi: as accerso accersivi; arcesso, incesso, lacesso, sivi; capesso capessi and capessivi; facesso facessi; viso visi; but pinso sui.

Sco makes vi; as pasco pavi; posco poposci; disco didici; quinisco quexi.

To is made ti; as verto verti; but sisto (pro facio stare)

stare) make's stiti; mitto misi; peto petivi (*Syn.* petii) sterto stertui; meto messui.

Ecto make's exi; *as* flecto flexi; pecto pexi and pexui; necto nexi and nexui.

Vo make's vi; *as* volvo volvi; except vivo vixi; nexo nexui; and texo texui.

Cio make's ci; *as* facio feci; jacio jeci; and verb lacio lexi; spacio spexi.

Dio make's di; *as* fodio fodi.

Gio make's gi; *as* fugio fugi.

Pio make's pi; *as* capio cepi; except cupio cupivi; rapio rapui; sapio sapui and sapivi.

Rio make's ri; *as*, pario peperi.

Tio make's ssi; *as* quatio quassi.

Uo make's ui; *as* statuo statui; pluo plui or pluvi; struo struxi; fluo fluxi.

¶ *Quarta dat* is, ivi; *&c.* *i.e.*

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, having is in the present tens, making ivi in the preterfect tens; *as* scio, scis, scivi: except venio veni; cambio campsi; raucio rausi *&c.*

¶ *Præteritum dat idem &c.* *i.e.*

The Compound Verb hath the same preterperfect tens with the simple Verb; *as* doceo docui; edoceo edocui.

But the syllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tens of the simple verb, is not doubled in the compound: *as* spondeo spopondi; respondeo respondi; not respopondi; except præcurro præcucurri; excurro excucurri; repungo repupugi and repunxi: and the compounds of Do, disco, sto, and posco; *as* pessundo pessundedi; dedisco dedidici; persto perstiti; deposco depoposci.

When Plico is compounded with sub or a Noun, it

make's avi: as, supplico supplicavi; multiplico, avi. But applico, complico, replico, and explico make ui as avi.

Though Oleo make's olui: Yet the Compounds thereof will rather make olevi: but redoleo make's redolui, and suboleo suboluí.

The compounds of Pungo make punxi: as compungo, dispungo, expungo, interpungo: only repungo make's repupugi and repunxi.

The compounds of Do, when they are of the three Conjugations, make didi, not dedi: as addo addidi, credo credidi, &c. ——— only abscondo make's abscondi.

The compounds of Sto make stiti: as consto, as, constiti; obsto, as, stiti; præsto, as, stiti &c.

¶ *Verba hæc simplicia* &c. i.e.

These Verbs damno, lacto &c. if they bee compounded, change their first Vowel into e: as damno *condemno*, lacto *illecto*, sacro *consecro*, fallo *refello*, arceo *coërceo*, tracto *detrecto*, fatiscor *defetiscor*, partio *impertio*, carpo *decerpo*, patro *perpetro*, scando *ascendo*, *descendo*; spargo *inspergo*, perio *comperio*, *comperi*; *reperio reperi*, *operio operui*, *operio operui*.

The compounds of Pasco keep the Interpretations of the simple Verb: as epasco, depasco: accepto compesco, ui; and dispesco, ui.

¶ *Hæc, habeo, lateo* &c. i.e.

These Verbs compounded change the first Vowel into i: as *habeo* inhibeo, cohibeo (except posthabeo and antehabeo) *lateo* deliteo, *salio* insilio, desilio, resilio; *statuo* constituo, restituo; *cado* occido, recido: *lædo* illido, collido; *pungo pegi*, compingo, impingo; *cano* concino, *quæro* inquiro, *cædo* incido,

con-

concido ; tango contingo ; egeo indiget, tenes conti-
nio, decimo, recimo ; paco compingo, reticeo ; facio
adipio, despio ; capio scipio, corripio.

2. The compounds of Cano and the preterits
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dego and *cogo* compounded of *Ago*: and *pergo* and *surgo* compounded of *rego*, cast away the mutate syllable; and *dego* and *cogo*, wee say *dego* and *cogo* —*egi*; *perrego* and *surrego*, wee say, *pergo* and *surgo*, *perrexi* and *surrexi*.

Facio, compounded with a preposition, change the first [illegible] *ut*: *ut* *efficio*, *conficio*, *deficio*, *efficio*, *inficio*, *interficio*, *officio*, *perficio*, *præficio*, *proficio*, *reficio*: *Benefacio*, *malefacio*, *olfacio*, *calfacio* &c.

Lego, compounded with re, se, per, præ, sub, trans, [illegible] *ut* *relego*, *perlego*, *prælego*, *sublego*, *translego*: the rest of the compounds of *lego* [illegible] into i: *ut* *colligo*, *deligo*, *eligo*, *diligo*, *intelligo*, *negligo*, *seligo*: where *colligo*, *intelligo*, and *negligo* make *lexi*: the rest *legi*.

¶ *Nunc ex præterito* &c. i e.

The Supine is formed of the preterperfect tens by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine: *ut*,

Bi the termination in the preterperfect tens make's tum in the Supine: *ut* of bibo bibi, the Supine is bibitum.

Ci is [illegible] *ut* Vinco vici victum, ico ici ictum, facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di is [illegible] *ut* video visi visum: and [illegible] *ut* pando pandi passum, fodeo fodi fossum, scindo scidi scissum, findo fidi fissum, fodio fodi fossum.

N. B. But the syllable [illegible] is doubled in the preterperfect tens [illegible] in the Supine: *ut* Tondeo totondi tonsum, cædo cecidi cæsum, cado cecidi casum, tendo tetendi tensum and tentum, tundo tutudi tunsum, pedo pepēdi peditum, do dedi datum.

Gi

[illegible] : ut Lego legi lectum, pango pegi [illegible] pactum, frango fregi fractum, tango [illegible] pactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi pun-[illegible] fugitum.

[illegible] : ut fallo falli falsum, pello pepuli [illegible], cello ceculi cullum, fallo fefelli falsum, [illegible] vulsi, vulsum; fero tuli latum.

[illegible] : ut emo emi emptum, [illegible] ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio ce-[illegible] cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi ru-[illegible] liquo liqui lictum.

[illegible] : ut Verto verti versum, pario peperi [illegible].

[illegible] : ut Viso visi visum, mitto misi mis-sum, fulcio fulsi fultum, haurio hausi haustum, sarcio sarsi sartum, farcio farsi fartum, uro ussi ustum, gero gessi gestum, torqueo torsi tortum & [illegible], induligeo indulsi indultum & indulsum.

[illegible] : ut scribo scripsi scriptum, cambio [illegible] camptum.

[illegible] : ut Sto steti statum, sisto stiti sta-[illegible] verti versum.

[illegible] : ut Sto stavi statum, pasco pavi pa-[illegible], lavo lavi lotum, lautum unò lavatum, poto [illegible] potum unò potatum, faveo favi fautum, [illegible] cavi cautum, sero sevi satum, lino lini livi [illegible], solvo solvi solutum, volvo volvi volutum, [illegible] singultivi singultum; venio venivi ve-[illegible], sepelio sepelivi sepultum.

[illegible] : ut domo domui domitum, [illegible] ex-[illegible] exui exutum, induo indui indutum, ruo rui rui-[illegible] necui nectum, frico fricui [illegible], misceo miscui mistum, amicio amicui ami-ctum, torreo torrui tostum, duceo docui doctum, [illegible] tenui tentum, consulo consului consultum, [illegible] alui alitum unò altum, salio salui saltum, colo colui

colui cultum, occulo occului occultum, pinso pinsui pistum, rapio rapui raptum, sero serui sertum, texo texui textum.

But these Verbs change ui into sum: as Censeo censui censum, cello cellui celsum, meto messui messum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pateo patui passum, careo carui cassum [illegible] ritum.

Xi is made ctum: as vincio Vinxi vinctum: But fine cast away n: as fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi mictum, pingo pinxi pictum, stringo strinxi strictum, ringo rinxi rictum.

These four verbs make xum, viz. Flecto flexi flexum, plecto plexi plexum, figo fixi fictum, fluo fluxi fluxum.

¶ Compositum ut simplex &c. i.e.

The Supine of the compound Verb is formed as the Supine of the simple Verb; as Voco vocavi atum: so invoco invocavi invocatum; doceo docui doctum, adoceo adocui adoctum.

Yet some compound Supines have not the same syllable which the simple have: for of tundo tutudi tunsum, the compounds make tusum: as, contundo contudi contusum; pertundo pertudi pertusum; of ruo rui ruitum, the compounds make rutum: as corruo corrui corrutum; eruo erui erutum: of salio salui saltum, the compounds make sultum: as insilio insilui insultum: of sero sevi satum, the compounds make situm: as insero insevi insitum; consero consevi consitum.

These Supines captum, factum, &c. change a into e, when they are compounded: as, of capio cepi captum, incipio incepi inceptum; recipio recepi receptum: of facio feci factum, inficio infeci infectum: of jacio jeci jactum, epicio eiaci ejectum &c. of rapio rapui raptum, eripio eripui ereptum; of cano cecini

cantum

[illegible], *concino concinui concentum*; of pario peperi [illegible], *comperio comperi compertum*; of spargo sparsi [illegible], *conspergo conspersi conspersum*; of carpo carpsi [illegible], *decerpo decerpsi decerptum*; of faccio farsi [illegible], *infercio infersi infertum*.

The compounds of Edo make esum in the Supine, [illegible] esum, as [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], make in both comestum and comesum.

The compounds of Nosco make notum in the Supine, as pernosco pernovi pernotum: But cognosco [illegible] make a cognitum, and agnosco agnovi agnitum.

¶ *Verba in Or admittunt &c. i e.*

Verba Passiva in Or do form their Preterperfect Tens of the later Supine Bone, by changing u into us, and adding sum vel fui, as of Lectu is made Lectus sum vel fui.

But Verba Deponentia, and Verba Commune do form a Preterperfect Tens of themselves, because they have no Verb Bone, of whose Supine they might be framed; as Labor lapsus, patior passus, compatior compassus &c.

¶ *Præteritum Activa &c. i.e.*

Thus Verbs have a Preterperfect Tens both of the Active and Passive voice: as Cœno cœnavi & cœnatus sum, juro juravi & juratus sum, poto potavi & potus sum, titubo titubavi & titubatus sum, careo carui & cassus sum, prandeo prandi & pransus sum, pateo patui & passus sum, placeo placui & placitus sum, fuesco fuevi & fuetus sum, veneo venivi & venditus sum, nubo nupsi & nupta sum (not *nupta*, because it is onely proper to a Woman, for a man to say ducere uxorem) mereor merui &

& meritus sum, liber libuit & libitum est vel fuit, licet licuit, licitum est vel fuit, tædet tæduit & pertæsum est vel fuit, pudet puduit & puditum est vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum est vel fuit.

¶ *Neutropassivum &c.* i.e.

Verba Neuter-passives (i.e. Verbs that have an active termination in the Present tens) form their Preterperfect tens like a Verb Passive: as Gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisus sum, audeo ausus sum, fio sis factus sum, soleo solitus sum, maneo mœstus sum. But *Phocas* (the Grammarian) saith mœstus is a Noun Adjective.

¶ *Quædam præteritum verba &c.* i.e.

Some Verbs have no Preterperfect tens of their own, but borrow it of others, viz.

Inceptives in sco, standing for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tens of that Primitive for which they stand: as tepesco tepui of *tepeo*: fervesco fervi of *ferveo*.

Ego immutavi cerno cernis vidi, of *video*: quatio is, concussi of *concutio*; ferio is, percussi of *percutio*; meio is, minxi of *mingo*; fido is, sedi of *sedeo*; tollo is, sustuli of *suffero*; sum es, fui of fuo; fero fers, tuli of tulo; * Sisto is, steti of *sto*; furo is, insanivi of insanio; Vescor ĕris, vel ĕre, pastus sum of *pascor*; medeor ēris vel ēre, medicatus sum, à *medicor*; liquor ĕris vel ĕre, liquefactus sum of *liquefio*; reminiscor ĕris vel ĕre, recordatus sum of *recordor*.

* { Sisto is, stiti, statum, *pro stare*; verb. neut.
Sisto is, steti, statum, *pro facio stare*, ettive.

¶ *Præteritum fugiunt &c.* i.e.

These words want their preterperfect tens, verzo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo.

2. Verbs Inceptives: as puerascо, senescо, dicо, advesperascо &c.

3. All Passives whose Actives want the Supines: as metuor, timeor.

4. All Meditatives, which signifie a desire: as scripturio: Except parturio and esurio, which make parturivi, and esurivi.

¶ *Hæc verò aut nunquam* &c. *i.e.*

These Verbs seldom or never have the Supines: *viz.* Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, fugo, fugo, lingo, ningo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.

1. The compounds of Nuo: as *annuo, abnuo, innuo, renuo.*

2. The compounds of Cădo: as *accădo, concădo, decădo, excădo, incădo, intercădo, procădo*: Except *occido* which make's *occasum*; and *recido* which make's *recasum*.

4. Alterosse, Respuo, linquo, luo, metuo, eluo, frigo, calvo, sterto, timeo, Luceo, and arceo, the compounds whereof make *ercĭtum*; as *coërceo, es, ŭi, ĭtum*: *exerceo, es, ui, ercĭtum.*

So the compound of Gruo: as *congruo, ingruo.*

6. And generally all Verbs Neuter of the second Conjugation, whose Preterperfect Tense ends in ŭi, except these following, Oleo, doleo, placeo, tacco, pareo, careo, noceo, pareo, lateo, valeo, and calco; for these have the Supines.

An

BRITISH MUSEUM

An INDEX of the NOUNS in Propria quæ maribus, and Quæ genus: and of the VERBS in As in præsenti: with their Interpretation, Declension and Conjugation, placed Alphabetically; for the benefit of young Beginners.

ABdo, is, dīdi, ĕre. endi, o, um. ditum, u, ens-- iturus, to hide. of ab and do.

Abscondo, dis, dī, ĕre, endi, o, um sum, u. vel itum, tu. ens, sūrus & iturus, to hide. of abs and condo.

Abyssus, i, 2 fœm. a bottomless pit.

Acarnan, ānis, 3 masc. one of Acarnania in Greece.

Accerso, is, ivi, ĕre. endi, o, um. itum, tu, ens, iturus, to go to call. of accio.

Acer—— acĕris, 3 neut. a maple.

Acies, iēi, 5 f. an edg.

Acus, ūs, ui, 4 f. a needle.

Adeps, ĭpis, 3 dub. fatness.

Adipiscor, ĕris, adeptus sum vel fui, adipisci. endi, o, um. adeptum, u. adipiscens, -urus, depo. to get or obtein. of ad, and the old Verb apiscor.

Adolescens, entis, 3 com. a young man or woman.

Ador, ŏris, 3 n. wheat

Advena, æ, 1 com. a stranger. of ad and venio.

Æs, æris, 3 neut. brass, copper.

Æther, ĕris, 3 masc. the skie, in accus. ætherem, or æthĕra.

Æthĕra, æ, 1 f the skie, a new nom. case made of the Accusative æthera.

Agnosco, is, agnovi, ĕre. endi, o, um. agnitum, tu. ens, iturus, to acknowledg. of ad and nosco.

Ago is, ēgi agĕre. endi, o, um. actum, u. agens, agens, acturus. to do.

Agra-

Agragas, antis, 3 pat. a town in Sicilie.
Agricola, æ, 1 com. an husbandman. of ager a field, and colo to till.
Ales, ĭtis, 3 c. a bird, any great winged fowl, of ala.
Ales, ĭtis, Adj. c. gen. swift, having wings.
Alnus, i, 2 f. an Alder-tree.
Alo, is, alui, alĕre. alendi, o, um. alitum, tu. and altum, tu. alens, alituras, & alturus, to nourish.
Alter, a, um, gen. alterius, dat. alteri, another.
Alvus, i, 2 f. the belly, or paunch.
Amazon, ŏnis, 3 f. a warlike woman of Scythia.
Ambigo, is, præt. caret, ambigĕre. ambigendi, o, um. Supinis caret. ambigens, to bee in doubt, compounded of am & ago.
Amicio, is, cui (seldom amicivi) ire. amiciendi, o, um. amictum. u. iens, icturus, to cloath
Ammis, is, 3 m. a river.
Anas, ătis, 3 dub. a duck, or a drake.
Ango, is, anxi. angĕre. endi o, um. (Sup. caret) angens, to vex, or trouble.
Anguis, is, 3 m. a snake.
Animus, i, 2 m. the mind.
Anna, æ. 1 f. Anne.
Annuo, is, annui, ĕre. endi, o, um (Sup. caret) annuens, to grant. ad & nuo, propriè est num, i.e. capitis signo, allectior.
Annus, i, 2 m. a year.
Antes, ium, 2 m. Sing. caret, the uttermost rank of vines, or a Buttress.
Antidotus, i, 2 f. an Antidote, or medicine to expel poyson.
Antiæ, arum, 1 f. Sing. caret, women's forelocks.
Antistes, ĭtis, 3 c. a priest. One that standeth or goeth before other, a Ruler.
Anus, ûs, 4 f. an old woman.
Anxur, ŭris, 3 m. & n. a Town in Italie, now called Terentine.
Aperio, is, erui, aperire, iendi, o, um. apertum, tu. periens. apertus, to open, or to shew, comp. of ad & pario.
Apes, is, 3 f. a Bee.
Apis, is, 3 f. a Bee.
Apiscor, ĕris, aptus sum, gi: an old Verb, out of use, from whence comes adipiscor.

Apollo, Apollinis, 3 masc. *the God of wisdom.*
Appendix, icis, 3 f. *a pentthouse, or addition.*
Applico, as, applicui, & applicavi, applicare. —andi, o, um. ātum, tu, & itum, tu. ans, aturus, & iturus, *to apply.* of ad & plico.
Apteron, i, 2 n. *a horse having no variation of terminations, or cases.*
Aquale, is, m. *an Ewer or Laver.*
Arbor, oris. 3 f. *a tree.*
Arbos, oris, 3. f. *a tree.*
Arceo, es, arcui, arcere, —endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) arcens, *to keep away; or keep back; to hinder but the compounds make* —ercitum *in the Supines, as* exerceo, & coërceo.
Arcesso, is, ivi, ere. —endi, o, itum, tu. ens, iturus, *to call, or to accuse.*
Arcas, adis, 3 m. *an Arcadian.*
Arctos, i, 2 f. *a sign called the Bear.*
Ardeo, es, arsi, ardere. endi, o, um. arsum u. ardens, arsurus. *to burn, or to bee hot.*
Argos, gi. 2 n. *in the Plur. numb.* Hi Argi, orum, is, *a Town in Peloponnesus.*
Arma, ōrum. 2 n. *sing. caret, weapons.*
Aruspex, icis. 3 com. *a soothsayer.*
As, assis, i. 3 m. *a pound, or 12 ounces.*
Assecla, æ. 1 m. *a page.*
Athamas, antis. 3 masc. *Athamas, king of Thebes.*
Astu —*by craft.* abl. 4 decl. masc.
Athenæ, —arum. 1 f. *Athens. onely plural.*
Athleta, & athletes —æ. 1 masc. *a champion, or Wrastler.*
Atomus, i. 2 dub. *a mote in the sun.*
Auceps, ipis. 3 *a fowler.*
Audeo, es, ausus sum vel fui, audēre, —endi, o, um. ausum, u. audens, ausurus. *to bee bold.*
Aveo, es, (*caret prat.*) avere. avendi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) avens, *to covet.*
Augeo, es, auxi, augēre, —endi, o, um. auctum, tu. augens, auctūrus. *to encrease.*
Avernus, i. 2 masc. *and in the Plural,* Averna, orum,

rum.n. *a lake in Campania dedicated to* Pluto, *thought to bee the gate to Hell.*

Augur, ŭris. 3 com. *a soothsayer.*

Auriga -æ. 1 com. *a carter; or carman.*

Auster, i. 2 *masc. the southwinde.*

Autor, ōris. 3 *masc. & fœ. an Author.*

Axis, is. 3 *masc. An axeltree.*

B

BAcchanalia, ium & orum. 2 *or* 3. n. *Feasts dedicated to* Bacchus. *Sing. caret.*

Bacchar, ăris. 3 *fœ. An herb called our Ladie's gloves.*

Bacchus, i. 2 *masc. the God of wine.*

Bacillus ——i. 2 *masc. a staff.*

Baculum ——i. 2 *neut. a staff.*

Baculus ——i. 2 *masc. a staff.*

Balneum i. 2 *neut. a Bath. in the Plural it make's* Balnea ——orum: *neut. &* Balneæ, arum. *fœm.*

Barbiton ——i. 2 *Neut. a Lute; or any musical instrument.*

Bellaria, iorum. 2 *neu. Juncates. Sing. caret.*

Bes, bessis. 3 *Neut. eight ounces.*

Bidens, entis. 3 *masc. pro instrumento. a fork with two teeth, or graines.*

Bidens ——entis. 3 *fem. pro ove: a sheep of two years; or, which hath two teeth longer than the rest.*

Bifrons ——ontis. 3 *com. that hath two faces, or foreheads.*

Bilis, is. 3 *f. choler; melancholy. Plur. caret.*

Bombyx —ycis. 3 *masc. pro vermiculo, a silkworm: pro sono, an humming sound.*

Bos, bovis. 3 *com. an Ox, bull, or cow; in the Genitive plural* boum; *in the Dative and Ablative plural it make's* bobus, *contracted from* bovibus.

Britannia, iæ. 1 *f. Britain.*

Bubo, ōnis. 3 *dub. an Owl.*

Bucephalus, i. 2 *m. Alexander's great horse.*

Byssus, i. 2 *fœm. fine flax, or silk.*

Caco-

C.

acoëthes, is. 3 neut. an evil custom.
adaver —ĕris. 3 neut. a carcass; a dead body.
ado, is, cĕcĭdi; cadĕre. cadendi o um casum u; cadens, cāsurus. to fall.
ædo is, cecĭdi; cædĕre. endi o um cæsum u, cædens, cæsurus. to beat.
alco as avi; āre. andi do dum. ātum tu, ans. āturus. to kick, or tread upon.
alendæ —ārum. 1 fœm: the Calends of a moneth. Sing. caret.
aleo es ui, ēre: endi do dum: (Sup. caret) calens. to bee hot.
allis is, 3 masc. a path.
alvo is vi, ĕre: endi do um: (Sup. caret) calvens. to deceive.
alx cis, 3 du. an heel. pedis calx; to distinguish it from
alx calcis, 3 fœm. chalk, or lime.
ambio is, campsi; īre: iendi o um: campsum u; cambiens, campsurus. to exchange.
analis is, 3 m. a channel.
Cancelli —ōrum, 3 masc. latasses. Sing. caret.
Canis is, 3 com. a dogg or bitch.
Cano is, cĕcĭni; canĕre: endi o um: cantum u; canens, canturus. to sing,
Capesso is, capessi, & capessivi; capessĕre: endi do dum.
Capio —is, cēpi; capĕre: iendi do dum: captum tu: capiens; capturus. to take.
Capistrum i, 2 n. an halter, or headstall; in the plural Number both masc. and n. as hi capistri ōrum; & hæc capistra ōrum.
Capital ālis, 3 n. a quoif.
Capra —æ, 1 fœm. a sheegoat.
Cardo ĭnis, 3 dub. the hinge of a dore.
Car —āris, 3 m. a man of Caria.
Careo —es, ui & cassus sum vel fui, carēre; carendi o um: cassum —u, & caritum —tu; carens, cassurus & cariturus. to want.
Carex ——ĭcis, 3 fœm. sedge.
Caro, carnis: 3 fœm. flesh.
Carpo is, carpsi, carpĕre: carpendi

——endi,o, um: carptum,tu. carpens, carpturus. *to crop.*
Castra —ōrum. 2 n. *tents.* Sing.caret.
Cassida,æ. 1 fœm. *an helmet. formed from* cassi da *the Accusative case of* cassis —ĭdis.
Cassis —ĭdis, idi,idem, & ida. 3 fœm. *an helmet: and from* Cassĭda *the Accusative case com's a new Nom.* Cassĭda,æ.
Cassis,cassis. 3 masc. *a net, or snare.*
Cato, ōnis. 3 masc. *Cato, the name of a wise man in Rome.*
Caveo, es, cavi, cavēre. endi, o, um. cautum, tu.cavens,cauturus. *to beware.*
Caulis,is. 3 m. *a stalk.*
Cedo,is,cessi,cedĕre. endi,o.um. cessum,u. cedens, cessurus. *to yield. or give place.*
Cedrus,i. 2 f. *a cedar.*
Cello, is, cĕcŭli, cellere. —endi,o, um. culsum, u.cellens,cul.urus, pro frango. *to break, or to beat. an old Verb, now out of use, unless in the compounds.*
Censeo,es,censui,censere, —endi,o,um: censum, u: censens, —urus. *think or esteem.*
Centum; hi, hæ, & hæc. *invariab. an hundred.*
Centussis, is. 3 m. *an hundred pound weight.*
Cera,æ. 3 f. *wax.*
Cerno, is, crevi, (*or* vidi, *borrowed of* video) cernere,—endi,o,um,cretum,tu. cernens,crerus. *to see, or perceiv.*
Cetus,i. 2 masc. *a whale: and in the Plural* Cete *undeclined: a monstrous great fish.*
Cholera,æ. 1 fœm. *choler.* Plur. caret.
Cicer, cicĕris. 3 *neut. a Italian peas.*
Cieo, es,civi,cire. —endi,do, dum. citum, tu. ciens, citurus. *to incite, to call.*
Cinis, cinĕris. 3 m. *ashes.*
Claudo,is, clausi, claudĕre. —endi,o,um. clausum,u. claudens, clausurus. *to shut.*
Clivus, i. 2 m. *the pitch of an hill.*
Clunis,is. 3 com. *a buttock.*
Cluo,is,(*præt.caret*) cluĕre: —endi,o,um. (*Sup. caret*)

caret) cluens. *to shine; to bee famous.*
Clypeum, i. 2 n. *a buckler.*
Clypeus, i. 2 m. *a buckler.*
Cœlum, i. 2 n: *heaven: in the Plur.* Hi cœli, ōrum: *the masc. onely.*
Cœno, as, avi, & cœnatus sum vel fui, cœnare, —andi, do, um: cœnatum, tu; cœnans, cœnaturus; *to sup.*
Cœpio, is, cœpi, cœpere: —piendi, o, um. cœptum, tu. cœpiens, cœpturus; pro incipio, *to begin. an old Verb, out of use. of it com's*
Cœpi —cœperam, cœperim, cœpero, cœpissem, cœpisse: *a Verb defective. I have begun, or taken in hand.*
Cognosco, is, cognovi, cognoscĕre. —endi, o, um. cognitum, ĭtu. cognoscens, ĭturus. *to know. of* con & nosco.
Collis, is, 3 m. *a little hill.*
Colo, is, colui, colĕre. -endi, o, um. cultum, tu. colens, culturus. *to worship.*
Colus, i, & ûs. 2 & 4 fœm. *a distaff.*
Comes —ĭtis. 3 com. *a companion.*
Comminiscor, ĕris vel -ĕre. commentus sum vel fui, comminisci, —endi, o, um. commentum, tu. comminiscens, commenturus, *to invent: to devise, to finde out:* Depon.
Como, is, compsi, comĕre. -endi, o, um. comptum, tu. comens, compturus. *to kemb. to trim.*
Compāgo —ĭnis. 3 f. *a joynt. of* con & pango.
Compes —ĕdis. 3 f. *a fetter.*
Compĕdes, dum. 3 f. *onely Plural: Fetters.*
Cōditor, ōris. 3 m. *a builder.*
Conger, gri. 2 m. *a conger.*
Congrus, gri. 3 m. *a conger.*
Conjux, conjugis. 3 com. *an husband or wife.*
Coquo, is, coxi, coquĕre. coquendi, do, dum. coctum, tu. coquens, coctūrus. *to seeth*
Consulo, is, consului, consulĕre. endi, do, dum. consultum, tu. consulens, consulturus: *to ask or give counsel: to provide for.*
Cor, cordis. 3 n. *the heart.*
Corbis, is. m. *a basket.*
Cornu, neu. *undecl. an horn:* flexile cornu; *a trumpet.*

Plu. Cornua,uum,ibus; *&c*——
Cornus ûs, 4 *m. an horn. the wing of an army*: Plin. lib. 11. 37.
Cornus, i *&* ûs: 2 *&* 4 *a dogtree*: quando arbor habetur; *to distinguish it from* Cornus *an horn.*
Colus,i · 2 *f. the herb called Alecoast.*
Coxendix ĭcis, 3 *f. an hip.*
Crater, ēris: 3 *m. a cup*: *ac.* cratērem *&* cratēra.
Cratēra —æ: 1 *f a cup*: *a new Nom. case, made from the Accus.* cratēra.
Crepo, as, ui; crepāre: andi,o, um: crepĭtum, tu; crepans, crepiturus: *to make a noise*; *to give a crack.*
Crepundia iōrum, 2 *neut. gugaws or trifles for children to play withal*: *Sing. caret.*
Cres —tis: 3 *masc. one of Creet.*
Creta tæ, 1 *fœm. Creet.*
Crinis is, 3 *m. the hair.*
Crus crūris, 3 *neuter*; *the leg.*
Crystallus ——i, 2 *fœm. crystall*
Cubo as, cubui, cubare: andi o um; cubĭtum u, cubans, cubiturus; *to lie down.*
Cucumer —ĕris; 3 *masc. a cucumber*; *&*
Cucumis ĕris; 3 *masc. a cucumber.*
Culex, ĭcis; 3 *dub. a gnat.*
Cumbo is, cubui; cumbĕre: endi o um: ĭtum tu; cumbens, iturus; *to lie down*; *an old verb.*
Cunabula ōrum; 2 *neut. cradles*: *Sing. caret.*
Cunæ ārum: 1 *f. cradles*: *Sing caret.*
Cupio is,ivi,ĕre: cupiendi o um; cupitum, tu; cupiens, cupiturus: *to desire*; *formerly it was of the fourth Conjugat.*
Cupressus —i: 2 *fœm. a Cypress-tree.*
Curculio —ōnis: 3 *masc. a weesel.*
Cures ētis: 3 *m. a man of Creet.*
Curro is,cucurri,currĕre: endi do dum; cursum u; currens, cursurus: *to run.*
Cuspis ĭdis, 3 *f. the point of a weapon.*
Custos ōdis, 3 *m. a guardian, or keeper.*
Cyprus, i: 2 *f. the Island Cyprus.*

INDEX.

D.

Dama æ, 1 *dub. a buck or doe.*

Damno as, avi; āre: andi do dum: ātum tu, ans, aturus, *to condemn.*

Dedo is, dedidi; dedĕre: dedendi do dum; deditum tu; dedens, dediturus, *to yield:* of de & do.

Defrutum ——i, 2 *neuter, wine, the third part whereof is boiled away: in the Plural Number it hath but three like cases: Nom. Accuſ. Vocat.* defruta.

Dego is, degi; degĕre: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) degens, *to live:* ex de & ago.

Deleo es, ēvi; ēre: endi do dum: deletum tu; delens, deleturus: *to blot out:* of de & leo; *an old verb.*

Deliciæ ārum, 1 *f delights, pleaſures, Sing. caret.*

Delicium ——ii, 2 *neuter, the thing wherein wee delight.*

Delphin īnis, 3 *maſcul. a dolphin.*

Delphinus —i, 2 *maſc. a dolphin.*

Demo is, dempſi, demĕre: endi do um: demptum tu, demens, dempturus, *to take away:* of de and emo.

Dens ——entis, 3 *maſc. a tooth.*

Depango is, depegi; depangĕre: endi do dum: depactum tu; depangens, depacturus, *to faſten down.*

Deſidia iæ, 1 *fœm. ſloth; Plur. caret.*

Dico -is, dixi; dicĕre: dicendi o um; dictum tu; dicens, dicturus: *to ſpeak.*

Dies, diēi, 3 *dub. a day; in the Plural Number it is onely of the Maſculine Gender.*

Diffiteor ——ēris vel ēre: diffeſſus ſum vel fui; diffitēri: ——endi o um: diffeſſum u; diffitens, diffeſſurus: *to denie, Depon.* à di & fateor.

Digredior —ĕris vel ĕre: digreſſus ſum vel fui; digrĕdi: ——iendi do um: digreſſum u; digrediens, ſurus, *to go aſide,*

fide, Depon. à di & gradior.

Diligo -is dilexi, diligĕre -endi, o, um; dilectum, tu; diligens, dilecturus. *to love.* ex de & lego.

Diluo -is, dilui, diluĕre. ——endi, endo, endum. dilutum -tu. diluens, diluturus. *to wash.* ex di & luo.

Dindymus -i. 2 *mascul. the top of Ida by Troy. in the Plural Number it is of the Neut. gend.* Dindyma -ōrum.

Diphthongus -gi. 2 *fœm. a diphthong.*

Diprōton ——i. 2 *neut. a Noun declined with two cases.*

Diræ -arum. 1 *fœ. cursing. sing. caret.*

Disco -is, didici, discĕre. -endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) discens. *to learn.*

Dispesco -is, ui, escĕre. -endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) dispescens. *to drive beasts from pasture.* of dis and pasco.

Displiceo, is, ui, ĕre. -endi, o, um. itum tu. displicens, displiciturus. *to displease.* à dis & placco.

Ditio —ōnis. 3 *f. a title, power, command.*

Divido —is, divisi, dividĕre. ——endi, o, um. divisum, u. dividens, divisurus. *to divide, quasi* divideo: *i. e.* in diversas partes video.

Divitiæ, ārum. 1 *f. riches. Sing. caret.*

Do, das, dĕdi, dare, dandi, -o -um. datum, tu, dans, daturus. *to give.*

Doceo -es, ui, ēre -endi, o, um. doctum, tu. docens, docturus. *to teach.*

Dodrans -antis. 3 *masc. nine ounces.*

Doleo -es, dolui, dolēre. endi, o, um. dolitum, tu. dolens, iturus. *to grieve.*

Domo -as, domui -āre. -andi, o, um. domitum, tu. domans, domiturus. *to tame.*

Domus -domi & domûs. *Dat.* domo & domui. *Acc.* domum. *Voc* ô domus. *Ablativo* domo. *Pluraliter Nom.* Domus. *Genit.* domorum & domuum. *Dat.* domibus. *Accus* domos, & domus. *Voc.* domus. *Ablat.* domibus.

Duco -is, duxi, ducĕre, -endi,

-endi, o, um. ductum, tu. ducens, ducturus *to lead.*

Dulcedo, ĭnis. 3 *f. ſweetneſs.*

Dux dŭcis. 3 *commun. a Captain or guide.*

Ecquis, ecquæ, *or* ecqua, ecquid. *who? an Interrogative.*

Edo ——is, edĭdi, edĕre. edendi, o, dum. editum, tu. edens; editurus. *to ſet out; or to publiſh. of* è *&* do. emitto; foras do. ἐκδίδωμι, προφέρω.

Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edĕre *vel* eſſe. edendi, do, dum. eſum, eſu. *vel* eſtum, eſtu edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus. *to eat,* ἐδίω, τρώγω, βόσκω.

Edo -ōnis. 3. *maſc.* πολυφάγος, *a great eater.*

Edoceo ——es, ui, ēre, endi, o, um. edoctum, tu. ens, cturus. *to teach perfectly, or thorowly. ab* è *&* do.

Effata -orum 2 *neut. Augur's prayers; alſo Oracles. ſing caret.*

Egeo —es, egui, ēre. -endi, o, um, (*Sup. caret*) egens. *to want.*

Elephantus i. 2 *maſc. an Elephant.*

Elephas -antis. 3 *maſc. an Elephant.*

Elis, Elĭdis. 3 *f. a city in Arcadia, or a country in Peloponneſus.*

Emineo -es, ui, ēre. -endi, do, dum (*Sup. caret*) eminens, *to excel. ab* è *&* maneo; *quaſi* extra alios, *hoc eſt,* pro aliis maneo.

Emo -is, ēmi, ĕre. endi, o, um. emptum, tu. emens, empturus *to buy.*

Enſis ——is, 3 *maſc. a ſword.*

Epaſco -is, epavi, epaſcĕre. -endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) epaſcens. *to eat up.*

Epulum ——i, 2 *neut. a feaſt or banquet: in the Plural Numb. it is of the fœm. Gender;* hæ epulæ ——arum.

Eques -ĭtis, 3 *c. an horſman; or a knight.* Eques auratus *ab* aureo annulo nomen habet, quo equeſtris ordo à plebe diſtinguebatur.

Erēmus -mi. 2 *fœ. a wilderneſs.*

Eripio -is, ui ĕre. iendi, o, um. ereptum -tu. eripiens,

ripiens, erepturus, *to take away by violence, to pluck out*, ab è & rapio.

Eſurio is, īvi; īre: iendi do dum: itum tu: eſuriens, eſuriturus: *to hunger.*

Eventum, i. 2 *neut. chance or hap.*

Eventus ûs, 4 *maſc. chance, hap, ſucceſs, iſſue*

Excludo is, excluſi; excludĕre: —endi o um excluſum ſu; excludens, uſurus, *to exclude*: ab ex & claudo.

Excubiæ —arum, 1 *fœm. watchings.*

Exculpo ——is, exculpſi; exculpĕre: ——endi do dum: exculptum exculptu; exculpens, exculpturus: *to carve*: of ex & ſcalpo.

Excurro —is, excucurri: excurrĕre; endi o um: excurſum u, excurrens excurſurus, *to run out*: of ex & curro.

Excuſo as, avi. āre: andi do dum ātum atu, ans, aturus, *to excuſe.*

Excutio is, excuſſi, excutĕre: iendi o um, excuſſum u, excutiens, excuſſurus, *to ſhake off.* of ex & quatio.

Exequiæ arum, 1 *f. funeral ceremonies: ſing. caret.*

Exlex ēgis, 3 *c. a lawleſs body.*

Expergiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, experrectus ſum vel fui, expergiſci; expergiſcendi o um: experrectum u; expergiſcens, experrecturus, *to awake.*

Experior, īris vel īre, expertus ſum vel fui, experīri: iendi do dum; expertum u, experiens, experturus. *to make trial*

Explico as, explicui & explicavi, explicāre: andi o um: explicitum tu, *vel* explicatum tu; explicans, explicaturus & explicaturus: *to declare.*

Exta ōrum, 2 *neut. the entrales: Sing. caret.*

Extorris is, 3 *c. a baniſhed man or woman*

Exſul ŭlis, 3 *com. a baniſhed man or woman.*

Exuo is, exuī; exuĕre: exuendi do dum: exutum tu; exuens, exuturus: *to put off.*

Exuviæ ārum, 1 *f. things put of. ab* exuendo.

Facie,

F.

FAcies iēi, 5 *f. a face.*
Facio is, feci, facĕre: iendi o um: ctum tu, ciens, cturus, *to make or do.*
Faceſſo is, faceſſi, faceſsĕre: endi o um; faceſſum ſu, faceſſens urus, *to go about to do.*
Fallo is, fefelli, fallĕre; endi o um, falſum u, fallens, falſurus, *to deceiv.*
Fames is, 3 *f. hunger Plur. caret.*
Far, farris. 3 *n. bread-corn. in the Plur. Numb. it hath onely three like caſes,* farra, farra, farra.
Farcio is, farſi, farcīre: iendi o um, fartum tu, farciens, turus, *to ſtuff.*
Fas, *neut. indeclined, right.*
Faſcis is, 3 *maſc. a faggot.*
Faſti ōrum, 2 *m. Regiſters of things of the year: Sing. caret.*
Fateor, ēris vel ēre; faſſus ſum vel fui; fateri: endi o um, faſſum u, fatens, faſſurus, *to confeſs.*
Fatiſco is, (*Præter. caret*) fatiſcĕre: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) fatiſcens, *to bee weary, to gape.*
Fatiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, feſſus ſum vel fui; fatiſci: endi o um (*Sup. caret*) fatiſcens, *to bee weary.*
Faveo es, favi; favēre: endi do dum, fautum tu, favens, fauturus, *to favor.*
Fel, fellis, 3 *n gall.*
Feriæ ārum, 1 *f. holy-daies, Sing. caret.*
Ferio is, percuſſi (*of* percutio) ferīre: iendi o um, percuſſum uſſu, feriens, percuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi do dum, latum u, ferens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*
Ferveo es, fervi, fervēre: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) fervens, *to bee hot.*
Ferveſco is, fervi (*à* ferveo) ferveſcĕre; endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) ferveſcens, *to wax hot.*
Ficus, fici & ficūs 2 & 4. *a figg, or fig-tree; pro fructu & arbore.*
Ficus, fici, 2 *m. pro morbo: the piles in the fundament.*
Fides, fidei, 5 *f. faith, or truth.*
Fides, *or* fidis, *Gen.* fidis, 3 *fœm. a ſtring of an inſtrument.*

Fido

Fido, is, fiſus ſum vel fui, fidĕre. endi, o, um, fiſum ſu, fidens, ſurus *to truſt.*
Figo-is, figi, figĕre.-endi, o, um. fixum, u. figens, fixurus. *to faſten.*
Filix, ĭcis. 3 *fœm. fearn, or brake.*
Filum -i. 2 *neut. thread.*
Fimus -i. 2 *maſc. dung.*
Findo, is, fĭdi; findĕre. endi, o, um fiſum, ſu findens, fiſurus. *to cleav.*
Fingo -is, finxi, fingĕre. ——endi, o, um. fictum, u. fingens, ficturus. *to feign, or faſhion.*
Finis -is 3 *dub. an end.*
Fio fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus. *to bee made or don.*
Flaveo -es (*car. prat.*) flavēre -endi, o, um (*Sup. ca.*) flavens. *to bee yellow.*
Flecto —is, flexi, flectĕre. —endi, o, um. flexum, u flectens, flexurus. *to bend.*
Fleo, es, flevi, flēre. flendi, o, um fletum, u. flens, fleturus. *to weep.*
Flo -as flavi flāre; flandi -o -um; flatum -tu; flans flaturus. *to blow.*
Flos -ōris. 3 *m. a flower.*
Fluo -is fluxi fluĕre; fluendi, o, um; fluxum -u; fluens fluxurus. *to flow.*
Fodio ——is fodi fodĕre; fodiendi -o -um; foſſum -u; fodiens foſſurus. *to dig.*
Follis -is. 3 *maſc. a pair of bellowes.*
Fons -ontis. 3 *maſcul. a fountain, or wel.*
Forceps -ĭpis. 3 *maſcul. a pair of tongs.*
Forfex -ĭcis. 3 *f. a pair of ſhears, or ſciſſers.*
Fors *Nom Abl.* forte. 3 *f. by chance.*
Forum -i. 2 *n. the market, in the Plu. Numb. it hath onely three like caſes,* fora, fora, fora.
Frango —is fregi frangĕre; endi -endo -um; fractum -u; frangens, fracturus. *to break.*
Frænum -i. 2 *n. a bridle: Plur.* hi fræni, orum; & hæc fræna -orum. *&c.*
Frico -as, fricui fricare; andi -o -um; frictum -u; fricans, cturus. *to rub.*
Frigeo -es, frixi, frigēre; frigendi -endo -dum; frictum -ctu; frigens, fricturus. *to bee cold.*
Frugi. *Adj. undecl. thrifty, ſparing.*

Fruges

Fruges -is. 3 *fœm. fruit: ſom make the old Nom. caſe* frux.
Fruor ——— ĕris vel ĕre, fructus vel frui fruitus ſum vel fui; frui: fruendi,o,um.fructum, u; vel fruitum -u.fructurus vel fruiturus. *to enjoy.*
Fuga -æ 1 *fœm. Flight.*
Fugio -is, fugi, fugĕre; fugiendi -o -um; fugitum,tu,fugiens,fugiturus. *to flee from, to avoid*
Fulcio -is, fulſi, fulcīre: fulciendi,o,um;fultum -u; fulciens,fulturus. *to underprop.*
Fundo -is, fudi;fundere: endi,o,um : fuſum, ſu: fulgens,fuſurus. *to pour out, or to melt.*
Funis —is. 3 *maſc. a rope.*
Fur —ūris. 3 *com. a thief.*
Furfur -ŭris. 3 *maſc.bran.*
Furo, is,inſanivi (*ab* inſanio)furĕre;endi,o,um; (*Sup.car.*)furens. *to bee mad.*
Fuſtis —is. R *maſc.a club.*

G.

Gabii,ōrum. 2 *m.* Volſcorum urbs. *a Town in Italie. Sing caret.*
Gallia —æ. 1 *fœm. France.*
Garamas —antis. 3 *maſc. an inhabitant of Africa.*
Gargarus —i. *maſc. the top of the Hill Ida: in the Plur. numb it is onely the Neut. gend; as* hæc Gargara —ōrum *&c* ———
Gaudeo -es, gaviſus ſum vel fui, gaudēre; -endi —do —dum: gaviſum -u; gaudens,gaviſurus. *to rejoice.*
Gelu. *Neu undeclined. Froſt.*
Genu *neut indecl. The knee. but in the Plural it is declined,* genua ——uum, ĭbus, *&c* ——
Gero,is,geſſi,gerĕre.-endi -o -um : geſtum -u. gerens geſturus. *to beat.*
Gibber -ĕris. *maſc a bunch, or ſwelling.*
Gibber -a -um. *Adj. that hath a ſwelling.*
Gibbus -i. 2 *maſc. a bunch, or ſwelling.*
Gibbus,a,um; *Adj. boſſed, ſwelling.*
Gigas —ántis. 3 *m. a giant.*
Gigno —is, genui,gignĕre: -endi -o um; genĭtum, u: gignens,genicurus. *to beget.*
Gingiber —ĕris. 3 *neuter. ginger.*

Glis,

Glis, gliris, *habens genitivo i* 3 *m. a dormouse.*
Glis, gliſſis, 3 *f. potter's clay,* terra argilloſa.
Glis, glitis, 3 *fœm. a thiſtle,* carduus
Gliſco is, (*Præter. caret*) gliſcĕre. endi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) gliſſens, *to grow, or to deſire fervently.*
Gluten ĭnis, 3 *n. glue*: *plu. caret.*
Gorgon ŏnis, 3 *f. a terrible woman*; *one of the daughters of* Phorcus.
Gradior, ĕris vel ĕ, greſſus ſum vel fui, gradi: iendi do dum, greſſum u, gradiens, greſſurus, *to go.*
Græcia æ, 1 *f. Greece.*
Grajugĕna æ, 1 *com. a Grecian born*: *à* Graius *&* gigno.
Grando ĭnis, 3 *fœm. hail.*
Grates, 3 *fœm thanks*: *uſed onely in the Nom. and Ac. plural.*
Grex, grĕgis, 3 *maſcul. a flock of ſmall cattel, as ſheep, goats &c*——— Grex pecudum: armentum pecorum.
Groſſus i, 3 *maſc. a green figg.*
Gruo is, (*Præt. caret*) gruĕre: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) gruens. *to cry like a crane.*
Grus, gruis, 3 *dub. a crane.*
Gryps, gryphis, *a gryfon.*
Gummi, *n. indecl. gumme.*
Gurgulio ōnis, 3 *m. the weſand, or a weeſel.*

H.

HAbeo es, habui, habĕre; habendi o um, habitum itu, habens, habiturus, *to have.*
Hæreo es, hæſi; hærēre: endi do dum hæſum u, hærens, hæſurus, *to ſtick.*
Hæres ēdis. 3 *com. an heir.*
Halec ēcis, 3 *f. an herring*: *and in the f. gen. is declined thorow all caſes.*
Halec ēcis, 3 *n. and in this neut. gender it want's the Plur. number.*
Haurio is, hauſi; haurīre: iendi do dum; hauſtum ſtu, hauriens, hauſturus, *to draw.*
Heros —oïs, 3 *m. a noble man.*
Heſperus i, 2 *m. the evening ſtar, Plur. caret*
Heteroclitum i, 2 *neut. an Heteroclite*: *that is, a word declined*

declined otherwise than the ordinary manner.
Hilaris e, *Adject. merrie.*
Hilarus a um, *Adj. merrie.*
Hippomanes is, 3 n *a piece of flesh in a colt's forehead: or a venemous humor distilling from a mare.*
Hirundo ĭnis, 3 f. *a swallow.*
Histrix ĭcis, 3 f. *a porcupike.*
Homo ĭnis, 3 com. *a man or woman.*
Honor / Honos } ōris, 3 m. *honor.*
Hordeum i, 2 n. *barley: it hath three like cases in the Plu Numb* Hordea, hordea, hordea.
Hospes ĭtis. 3 com. *an host or a guest.*
Hostis i, 3 com. *an enemie.*
Humus i, 2 f. *the ground.*
Hydrops ōpis, 3 masc. *the dropsie.*
Hyems ĕmis, 3 f. *the winter.*

I.

Jăceo es, jacui, jacēre: endi o um: (*Sup. caret*) jacens, *to lie down.*
Jacio is, jēci; jacĕre: jaci endi o um, jactum u, jaciens, jacturus. *to cast.*
Jaspis ĭdis, 3 fœm. *a jasper-stone.*
Ico, icis, ici, icĕre; endi o um, ictum u, icens ictūrus, *to strike.*
Icon ŏnis, 3 f. *an image.*
Ida æ, 1 f. *a mountain neer Troy.*
Idus, iduum, idĭbus, &c. 4 f. *the Ides of a moneth.*
Jecur, jecōris, or jecinŏris: 3 n. *the liver.*
Ignis is, 3 masc. *the fire.*
Illex ēgis, 3 com. *a lawless body:* ab in *privativa particulâ*, & lex.
Imber, imbris, 3 m. *a shower.*
Imbrex ĭcis, 3 dub. *a gutter-tile.*
Immineo es, imminui, imminēre: endi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) imminens: *to hang over: comp. of* in & maneo.
Impetis 3 m. *of violence (of the old Nom. case* impes) *Abl.* impete, *hoc est*, impetu: *by violence.*
Incesso is, ivi; incessĕre: endi o um: incessitum tu; incessens, iturus, *to provoke.*
Incîdo is, îdi; incidĕre: endi o um; incisum u, incîdens, incisurus, *to cut, or to grave in,* ab in & cædo.
Incĭdo is, incĭdi; incidĕre: endi

——endi do um. (Sup caret) incidens. to fall into, or upon. of in & cado.

Incipio —is, incēpi; inciperē: —iendi —o —um: inceptum, u; incipiens, incepturus. to begin. of in & capio.

Inculco —as —āvi; āre: —andi o um: —atum, u; inculcans, inculcaturus. to repeat often. of in & calco.

Indo —is, indīdi; indĕre: —endi —do —dum: indĭtum —tu: indens; inditurus. to put in: of in & do.

Indoles —is. 3 f toward nefs: (Plur. car)

Induciæ —arum. 1 f truce. Sing caret.

Indulgeo —es, indulsi; indulgēre: —endi —do —dum: indultum & indulsum; indulgens; indulturus & indulsurus: to make much of.

Inermis e: Adj. unarmed: ab in & arma.

Inermus, a, um: Adj. unarmed: ab in & arma.

Infans —antis: 3 com. an infant, a babe.

Inferiæ, arum; 1 f. sacrifices to the infernall spirits.

Inficias. 1 fœm. onely in the Accuf. plural: as eo inficias; I deny it.

Inficio —is, infēci; infĭcĕre: —iendi, o, um: infectum, u: inficiens, infecturus: to infect; or to die. ab in & facio.

Ingruo —is, ui; ingruere: —endi do dum; (Sup. car.) ingruens. to invade. ab in & gruo.

Injussu. 3 masc. onely in the Abl. case. without bidding.

Insidiæ, ārum. 1 f wiles; snares to entrap one.

Instar. neut. undeclin. like, as it were, significat vel similitudinem, vel æquiparationem & mensuram.

Intelligo —is, intellexi; intelligĕre: —endi —o —um: intellectum —u, intelligens, intellecturus: to understand. of instar & lego: vel, ex intus & lego: quasi intus mecum lego, & loquor.

Interpres —ētis. 3 com. an interpreter.

Invidia —æ. 1 fœm. envy. Plur. caret.

Jocus —i. m. a jest. in the Plu. Numb. masc. & neut.

hi Joci & hæc Joca, ōrum. &c——

Iraſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, iratus ſum vel fui, iraſci: —endi do dum iratum u. iraſcens. *to bee angry with.*

Iſmarus, i. 2 *maſc. a mountain in Thrace. in the plural it is of the Neuter gender*: Hæc Iſmara -ōrum, &c.

Iter itinĕris (*of the old Nom.* Itiner) 3 *neut. a journey.*

Jubar ăris. 3 *neut. the ſunbeam.*

Jubeo es, juſſi jubēre: endi o um, juſſum u, jubens, juſſurus, *to command.*

Jugĕris *in the Genitive caſe*, & jugĕre, *in the Ablat.* 3 *neuter. an acre. in the Plur. it hath all caſes*, jugera, um, bus, &c——

Jugum i 2 *neut. the top of an hill. a yoak.*

Jungo -is, junxi, jungĕre: —endi o um; junctum &u, jungens, junctūrus. *to join.*

Juno ōnis. 3 *fœm. Jupiter's wife.*

Jus, juris. 3 *neut. right. in the Plur. Number it hath three like caſes onely*; jura, jura, jura.

Juſſu *in the Abl. onely.* 4 *m. by command.*

Juſta ōrum. 2 *neut. funeral rites. Sing caret.*

Juſtitium -ii. 2 *neut. vacation*: juris dicendi intermiſſio.

Juvenis is. 3 *com. a young man, or woman.*

Juventus -ūtis. 3 *f. youth. Plur. caret.*

Juvo as, juvi, āre; andi do dum: jutum u, juvans, juturus. *to help.*

L.

Labes is. 3 *f. a ſpot. in the Plur. Num. it hath three like caſes. Nom.* labes, *Ac.* labes, *Voc.* labes.

Labor, Labos } ōris. 3 *m. labor.*

Lac, lactis. 3 *n. milk. Plur. caret.*

Laceſſo -is, ivi, laceſsĕre: endi o um. laceſſitum u. laceſſens, laceſſiturus. *to provoke.*

Lacio is, lexi, lacĕre: iendi o um. lectum u. laciens, lecturus. *to allure, or entice: an old verb: but the compounds are in uſe*; *as.* allicio, elicio, illicio, pellicio, prolicio.

Lactes ium, 3 *f. the ſmall guts ; ſing. caret.*

Lacto as, avi, ātre ; andi do dum, atum tu ; ans, aturus, *to give milk, or to deceiv.*

Lacus ûs, 4 *m. a lake ; Dat. & Abl. plur* lacubus.

Lædo is, læſi, lædĕre ; endi o um; læſum u, lædens, læſurus, *to hurt.*

Lælaps ăpis. 3 *maſc. a dog called Tempeſt.*

Lambo is, lambi, lambĕre; endi o um. *(Sup. caret)* lambens. *to lick.*

Lampas ădis, 3 *m. a lamp.*

Laniſta æ, 1 *m. a maſter of fence.*

Laquear —ăris, 3 *neut. a vaulted roof.*

Laſer ĕris, 3 *neut. the herb called Benjamin.*

Lateo —es, latui, latēre ; endi o um; latitum tu, latens, latiturus, *to lurk, or to lie hid.*

Lavo as, lavi, lavare ; andi do dum, lautum —tu, lotum u, & lavatum u; lavans, lauturus, loturus, & lavaturus.

Laurus i & ûs, 3 & 4, *f. a bay-tree.*

Lebes ētis, 3 *m. a caldron, or pan.*

Lecythus i, 2 *dub. an glaſs.*

Lego is, legi, legĕre ; endi o um, lectum tu, legens, lecturus. *to read.*

Lemures um, 3 *maſc. hobgoblins, Sing. caret.*

Leo ōnis, 3 *m. a lion.*

Leo es, levi, lēre ; —endi —do - dum ; letum tu, lens, leturus, *to anoint or imprint ; an old Verb not in uſe, but onely in the compound* Deleo, *to blot out*

Lethum i, 2 *n. death ; Plur. caret.*

Liberi ōrum, 3 *m children. Sing. caret.*

Libet, libebat, libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit ; *it pleaſeth.*

Libs, libis, 3 *m. the ſouth-weſt winde.*

Licet, licebat, licuit ; vel licitum eſt vel fuit ; licuerat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit ; *it is lawfull.*

Lichen ēnis, 3 *m. liverwort.*

Lien ēnis, 3 *m. the melt, or ſpleen.*

Ligur —ŭris, 3 *com. one of Liguria,* incola Liguriz.

Limax ācis, 3 *m. a ſnail.*

Limus

mus i, 2 *m. dirt*; *Plur. caret.*

ngo is, linxi; lingĕre; endi o um, *(Sup. caret)* lingens; *to lick.*

no is; lini, livi, & levi; linĕre; linendi —— do —dum; litum –tu, linens, liturus; *to daub, or besmear.*

nquo is, liqui; linquere; endi do dum, lictum tu, linquens, licturus, *to leav*

nter is, 3 *dub. a cockboat.*

iquefio —is, liquefactus sum vel fui; liquefieri; liquefactus, –faciendus, *to bee molten.*

iquor ĕris vel ĕre, *idem.*

ivco es, livi, livēre; –endi o um *(Sup. caret)* livens; *to bee wan, to bee black and blue.*

ixa —æ, 1 *m. a scullion.*

ocri –ōrum; 2 *m. a town in Italie*; *Sing. caret.*

ocus –i, 2 *masc. a place*; *Plural.* hi Loci, & hæc loca –ōrum.

ogos i, 2 *m. speech or reason.*

oquor ĕris vel re, loquutus sum vel fui, loqui; endi o um; loquutum tu; loquens, loquuturus, loquurus, & loquendus.

Luceo –es, luxi; lucēre; lucendi o um, *(Sup. caret)* lucens, *to shine.*

Ludo is, lusi, ludĕre; ludendi o um; lusum su, ludens, lusurus, *to play.*

Lues is, 3 *f. the murrain, Plur. caret.*

Lugeo es, luxi, lugēre; lugendi do dum, luctum ctu, lugens, luctturus, *to mourn, or lament.*

Luo is, lui, luĕre; luendi o um, luitum tu, luens, luiturus; *to redeem, to pay, to clens; but the compounds change the signification; and make* utum *in the Supines, not* uitum; *as*, abluo –ui –utum; colluo, collui, collutum; diluo, dilui, dilutum; eluo, elui, elutum; polluo ui utum.

Lustra –ōrum, 2 *n. dens of wilde beasts, Sing. caret.*

Lynx —— yncis, 3 *dub. a spotted beast, an ounce.*

M.

Mænalus –i, 2 *masc. an hill in Arcadia: in the Plural.* hæc Mænala –ōrum.

Magnes ētis. 3 *m. a loadstone.*

Majores ōrum. 3 *masc. our Ancestors. Sing. caret.*
Malo, malis, malui, malle: malendi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) malens, *to bee more willing.*
Mando is, mandi, mandĕre: endi, o, um: mansum u. ens, mansurus. *to eat.*
Mando, as, avi, āre: andi o um: ātum u. ans aturus. *to command, or commit to.*
Maneo es, mansi, manēre: endi o um, mansum u. manens, mansurus. *to tarry, or abide. So the comp.* permaneo, remaneo; *but* emineo, immineo, præmineo, promineo *make* minui *in the præterperfect tens.*
Manes ium. 3 *m. spirits. sing. caret.*
Manubiæ ārum. 1 *f. spoils taken in war. Sing caret.*
Manus ûs. 4. *fœm. an hand.*
Mapalia ōrum. 2 *neut. cottages. Sing caret.*
Mare is. 3 *neut. the sea.*
Margo ĭnis. 3 *dub. the brink or skirt of any thing.*
Marmor ŏris. 3 *neut. marble.*
Mars tis. 3 *m. the god of war.*
Martyr yris. 3 *co. a martyr.*
Mas, maris. 3 *m. a man, or the male kinde.*
Massicus i. 2 *m. an hill in Campania: in the Plur. hæc* Massica ōrum.
Mater, matris. 3 *f. a mother.*
Medeor, ēris vel ēre, medicatus sum vel fui (*à medicor*) mederi: medendi o um. medicatum u. medens, medicaturus. *to heal or cure.*
Medicor, āris vel āre, ātus sum vel fui, āri: andi dum. atum atu. ans, aturus. *to heal or cure.*
Meio is, minxi, (*à mingo*) meiĕre: endi o um, mictum u. meiens, micturus. *to piss.*
Mel, mellis. 3 *n. honey. in the Plur. it hath onely three like cases. Nom. Acc. Voc.* Mella, mella, mella.
Meleager -agri. 2 *masc. a man's name.*
Meleagrus agri. 2 *masc. a man's name.*
Menda æ. 1 *fœm. a fault.*
Mendum i. 2 *neut. a fault.*
Menses ium. 3 *m. women's flowers. Sing caret.*
Mensis is. 3 *m. a month.*
Mereor, ēris vel ēre, merui, *vel* meritus sum vel fui, merēri: merendi o dum. meritum u. merens, meriturus *to deserv.*

Meridies iei. 3 *m. noon-day.*
Meto is, messui, metĕre: -endi o um; messum u; metens, messurus: *to mow*
Metuo is, metui, metuĕre: metuendi o um; *(Sup. caret)* metuens; *to fear.*
Metuor, -uĕris vel uĕre, *(caret prat.)* metui: metuendus: *to bee feared.*
Meus, a um; *mine. a Pron. Possessive.*
Mico as micui, micāre: andi o um: *(Sup caret)* micans: *to shine or glitter.*
Miles ĭtis: 3 *com. a souldier.*
Minæ ārum: 1 *fœm. threatnings: Sing. caret.*
Mingo is, minxi, mingĕre: endi do dum; mictum u; mingens, micturus. *to piss*
Minores ōrum: 3 *m. posteritie: sing caret.*
Misceo es, miscui, miscēre: endi do dum; mistum u; miscens, misturus: *to mingle.*
Misereor, ēris vel ēre, misertus sum vel fui: misereri: -erendi o um, misertum u; miserens, miserturus: *to take pity on.*
Mitto is, misi, mittĕre: endi, do dum, missum u; mittens, missurus. *to send.*
Mœnia ium: 3 *n. the walls of a town: Sing. caret.*
Mœreo —es, mœstus sum vel fui, mœrēre: endi do dum; *(Sup. caret)* mœrens: *to bee sad.*
Monoptōton i: *n. a monoptote: i.e. a word that hath but one termination, and that in one oblique case.*
Mons, montis: 3 *m. a mountain.*
Mordeo es, momordi, mordēre: endi o um; morsum u; mordens surus: *to bite.*
Morior, morĕris vel morĕre, mortuus sum vel fui, morī: moriendi o um; *(Sup. caret)* moriens, moriturus. *to die.*
Morior, īris vel īre: mortuus, moriri *&c. unde Ter. Eun. Act 3. sc. 1.* Risu, omnes qui aderant, emoriri
Mos mōris: 3 *m. a custom.*
Mulceo es, mulsi, mulcēre: endi do dum; mulsum u; mulcens, mulsurus: *to asswage.*
Mulgeo es, mulsi (& mulxi) mulgēre; endi o um; mulctum ctu; mulgens, mulcturus: *to milk.*
Mulier muliĕris: 3 *f a woman: under the third special Rule, encreasing short.*

Mulſum -i, 2 *neut. wine and hony mingled together. Plur. caret.*
Multiplico as, āvi, āre; andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to multiply.*
Munia ——ōrum 2 *neuter, a dutie or office. Singul. caret.*
Mus, mūris, 3 *m. a mouſe.*

N.

NAnciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, nactus ſum vel fui, nanciſci; -endi o um; nactum ctu, nanciſcens, nacturus, *to obtein.*
Naſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, natus ſum vel fui, naſci; naſcendi do dum; natum tu; naſcens, naſciturus, *to bee born.*
Natales -ium, *maſc.* [generis nobilitas, naſcendi conditio] *ones ſtock or kindred; Singul. caret,* cùm genus aſſignant; *but*
Natalis is, 3 *m ones birth day;* dies natalis.
Natrix ĭcis, 3 *dub. a water-ſerpent.*
Natu 4 *m. by birth, onely in the Abl Sing.*
Neco, necas, necui, necāre; -andi o um, nectum u; necans, necaturus, *to kill.*
Necto is, nexi vel nexui, nectendi o um, nexum u, nectens, nexurus, *to knit.*
Neſtrens endis, 3 *m. a young pigg.*
Negligo is, neglexi, negligĕre; endi o um, neglectum -ctu, negligens, neglecturus, *to neglect; ex* nè *&* lego.
Nigreo -es, ui, nigrēre; endi o um, *(Sup. caret)* nigrens, *to becom black.*
Nemo, nemĭnis, 3 *com. no body, à* nè *&* homo; *but the Genitive caſe is ſeldom uſed; according to the Verſ,* Nemo caret genito, quinto, numeróque ſecundo. *Yet* Plautus *hath* Nemĭnis, neminis miſereri certum eſt, quia mei nemo miſeret. *Plaut. in Captivis.* Nemĭnis ingenio quenquam confidere oportet, *Lucilius.*
Neo, nes, nevi nēre: neudi o um, netum tu, nens, neturus, *to ſpin.*
Nervus vi, 2 *m. a ſinew.*
Neuter, a, um; *ge* neutrius, *Adj. neither of both.*

Nexo, as, ui, nexāre: andi o um, nexum u, nexans, nexurus.
Nideo, es, (prat. caret) nidēre; endi o um, (Sup. caret) nidens, to ſhine.
Nihil, neut. indeclin. nothing.
Nihilum —i, 2 n. nothing, Plur. caret.
Nil, neut undecl. nothing; contracted of nihil.
Nitor, ĕris vel ĕre, niſus vel nixus ſum vel fui, niti; nitendi do dum, niſum ſu, vel nixum u; nitens, niſurus vel nixurus, to endeavor.
Niveo es, nivi, nivēre; nivendi o um, (Sup. car.) nivens, to wink indè conniveo.
No, nas, navi, nāre; nandi o um, natum tu, nans, naturus, to ſwim.
Noceo es, ui, nocēre; nocendi o um, nocitum u, noſcens, iturus, to hurt.
Noctu, 4 m by night; a Monoptote, found onely in the Abl. Sing.
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle; nolendi o um, (Supinis caret) nolens; to will, or to bee unwilling.
Nonæ ārum, 1 f. the Nones of a moneth, Sing. caret.
Noſco —is, novi, noſcĕre; endi o um, notum tu, noſcens, noturus, to know
Noſter a ũ n, our 1 pron. Adj.
Noſtras, hic & hæc: & hoc noſtrate ātis, of our countrey.
Notus i, 1 m. the ſouth winde, Plur. caret.
Nubes is, 3 f. a cloud.
Nubo —is, nupſi, & nupta ſum, nubĕre; nubendi o um, nuptu —u, nubens, nupturus, a, um, to bee married; it is proper onely to a woman; thereſore it is nupta ſum, not nuptus: a man is ſaid uxorem ducĕre.
Nugæ ārum. 1 fœm. trifles. Sing. caret.
Nullus —a —um. none.
Nundinum - i, 2 neut. a fair, in the plur. it is nundinæ ārum, 1 fœm.
Nuo is, nui, nuĕre, nuendi o um, nutum u, nuens, nuturus, to nod. a Verb not much in uſe; but the compounds are received; as abnuo, annuo, innuo, renuo.
Nuptiæ ārum, 1 f. marriage Sing. caret.
Nurus —ûs, 4 f. a daughter in law.

Nycticorax ācis. 3 *maſcul. a night raven.*

O.

OBdo is, obdĭdi, obdĕre: endi o um: obditum u: obdens obditurus. *to bolt, or ſet againſt: comp. of* Ob *&* do.

Obex ĭcis. 3 *dub. a bolt or bar.*

Obliviſcor, ĕris vel ĕre; oblitus ſum vel fui; obliviſci: obliviſcendi do do dum: oblitum u, obliviſcens, turus. *to forget.*

Obſes ĭdis. 3 *com. a pledg in war, an hoſtage.*

Occĭdo is occĭdi, -ĕre: endi o um, occaſum u, occĭdens, occaſurus. *to ſet, to fall down, to periſh. of* ob *&* cado.

Occîdo, îdis, occîdi, occidĕre; occidendi o um. occîſum u. occîdens occîſurus. *to kill or ſlay. to wound to death.*

Occiput ĭtis. 3 *n. the hinder part of the head. of* ob *&* cædo.

Occludo is, occloſi, udĕre: endi o um; uſum u. udens, uſurus. *to ſhut up. of* ob *&* claudo.

Occulto, as, āvi, āre: andi o um. ātum ātu. occul. ans, aturus. *to hide, to conceal: frequentative, of* occulo.

Occulo is, occuluï, occulĕre: endi do dum: occultum —tu, occulens, occulturus. *to hide: of* ob *&* colo: *or rather of* ob *&* culo, *i. e.* volvo, tego.

October bris. 3 *m. the month ſo called. plur. caret*

Odor, odōris. 3 *m. a ſent or ſavor* quaſi olor *ab*

Odos, oleo.

Oleaſter, aſtri. *m. a wilde olive tree.*

Oleo es, olui, olēre: olendi do dum: olitum tu; olens oliturus. *to give a ſmell, or ſent: the Compounds make* olevi *in the Preterperfect tenſ: as* oboleo olēvi: adoleo, vel potiùs adoleſco, adolēvi: exoleo vel exoleſco exolēvi: obſoleo, obſolevi: inoleo vel inoleſco; inolēvi: *but four compounds follow the ſimple Verb: as* oboleo obolui: peroleo, perolui: redoleo, redolui: ſuboleo ſubolui.

Olfacio is, olfeci, olfacĕre; olfaciendi do dum; olfactum u; olfaciens, olfacturus. *to ſmell. of* olĕre *&* facio.

Omen ĭnis 3 *n. ſore ſpeaking.*

Omnis, *hic & hæc: & hoc* omne. *every one, all.*

Onus ĕris, 3 *neut, a burden.*

Onyx —ycis, 3 *dub. the nail of a man's hand: alſo a precious ſtone, white like a nail:* Onyx cum prole *with it's compound,* Sardonyx. *a Sardis ſtone.*

Operio is, operui, operīre; operiendi o um: opertum u; operiens, operturus, *to cover. of* ob *&* pario.

Opifex ĭcis. 3 *com. a workman.*

Opes, opem, ope. 3 *f. help, aid; a Triptote.*

Oppango —is, oppēgi, oppangĕre; endi do dum; oppactum ctu. oppangens, oppacturus: *to faſten, or to join unto. of* ob *&* pango.

Opus -ūntis 3 *f. a Town in Locris.*

Orbis is. 3 *maſc. any round thing; as a globe, a bowl, the world.*

Ordior (*pro* incipio) īris vel īre, orſus ſum vel fui; ordiri: ordiendi do dum; orſum u; ordiens, orſurus. *to begin:* hinc exorior.

Ordior (*pro* texo) ordīris vel ordīre, orditus ſum vel fui, *&c. to weav.*

Oriens entis. 3 *m the Eaſt.*

Orior īris vel ĕris: ortus ſum vel fui, oriri: oriendi do dum; ortum tu; oriens, oriturus; *to ſpring, to ariſe, to begin.*

Orontes, is. 3 *maſc. a river in Syria.*

Os oris. 3 *neut. a mouth; in the Plural number it hath three like caſes:* ora, ora, ora.

Os oſſis. 3 *neut. a bone.*

Oſtrea —eæ. 1 *fœm. an oyſter.*

Ovum ī. 2 *neut. an egg.*

P.

PAciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre; pactus ſum vel fui: paciſci: ——endi —do —um; pactum u; paciſcens, pacturus *to make a bargain.*

Palleo es, ui, pallēre: endi —do

-do -dum, (*Sup caret*) pallens, *to bee pale.*
Pampinus i, 2 *dub. a vine-leaf.*
Pando is, pandi, pandĕre; —endi do dum, paſſum u, pandens, paſſurus, *to open.*
Pango (*pro* paciſcor) pangis, pĕpĭgi pangĕre; endi do dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus, *to bargain: though ſom ſay* pepĭgi *come's of* pego *the old Verb; for which wee uſe* paciſcor.
Pango [*pro* jungo, vel figo, vel planto] pangis, pĕgi, paugĕre; —endi -do -dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus: *hence comp.* depango, oppango, circumpango, repango, compingo, impingo.
Pango [*pro* cano] pangis, panxi, pangĕre; endi do dum (*Supin. caret*) pangens. *to ſing.*
Panis is, 3 *m. bread.*
Panther ĕris, 3 *m. a panther: Accuſ.* panthēra: *hence*
Panthēra æ, 1 *f. a panther.*
Papaver ĕris, 3 *neut. poppy.*
Papyrus i, 2 *f paper.*
Paradiſus i, 2 *maſc. paradiſe.*
Parco is, peperci & parſi, parcĕre: endi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) parcens, *to ſpare.*
Parens entis, 3 *com. a father or mother.*
Pareo —es, parui, parēre: -endi. -o -um, paritum tu, parens, pariturus, *to obey.*
Pario is, peperi. parĕre: pariendi o um, partum tu, pariens, parturus, *to bring forth.*
Parnaſſus is 2 *m. an hill in Phocis.*
Partio is, partivi, partīre: iendi o um, partitum u, partiens, partiturus, *to divide.*
Parturio is, īvi īre: -iendi do dum, ītum u, -iens, parturiturus, *to be toward labor.*
Paſco —is, pavi, paſcĕre: paſcendi o um. paſtum tu, paſcens, paſturus, *to feed or nouriſh.*
Paſcor, ĕris ĕre, paſtus ſum vel fui, paſci; paſtus, paſcendus. *to bee fed.*
Paſſer ĕris. 3 *epic a ſparrow.*
Pateo -es, patui, & paſſus ſum vel fui: patendi o um, paſſum —u, patens, paſſurus, *to lie open*

Patior,

Patior, ĕris vel ĕre, paſſus ſum vel fui, pati: patiendi -do -dum, paſſum -u, patiens, paſſurus, paſſus, & patiendus, *to ſuffer.*

Patro as, āvi, āre: andi do dum, atum tu, -ans, aturus, *to commit.*

Patruelis is, 3 c. *a brother's childe.*

Paveo es, pavi, pavēre: endi o um, (*Supinis caret*) pavens, *to fear.*

Pecten ĭnis, 3 *maſc. a comb.*

Pecto is, pexi & pexui, pectĕre: pectendi o um, pexum u, pectens, pexurus, *to kemb.*

Pecus ŏris, 3 *n. great cattel.*

Pecus -ŭdis, 3 *fœm. ſmall cattel.*

Pedes ĭtis, 3 *com. a footman.*

Pedo -is, pepēdi, pedĕre: endi do dum, peditum tu, pedens, pediturus, *to fart.*

Pelagus -i, 2 *maſc & neut. the ſea. Plural caret. Yet* Lucretius *hath* pelage *in the plural.*

Pellex ĭcis, 3 *f. an harlot.*

Pello -is, pepuli, pellĕre: -endi do dum, pulſum ſu, pellens, pulſurus, *to drive away.*

Penates ium. 3 *m. houſhold gods. Sing. caret.*

Pendeo es, pependi, pendēre: endi o um penſum -tu, pendens, penſurus, *to bee hanged.*

Pendo is, pependi, pendĕre: pendendi do dum, penſum u, pendens, penſurus, *to weigh.*

Penis is, 3 *m. a man's yard.*

Penum i, 2 *neut. all manner of victuals.*

Penus ŏris, 3 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus, i & ûs. 2 & 4. *maſc. all manner of victuals.*

Perago is, perēgi, peragĕre: -endi o um, peractum u, peragens, peracturus, *to finiſh.*

Percutio -is, percuſſi percutĕre: ——iendi -do -dum, percuſſum u, percutiens, percuſſurus. *to ſtrike*

Perdix ĭcis, 3 *d. a partridg.*

Perdo is, perdidi, perdĕre: perdendi do dum, perditum ——tu, perdens, perditurus, *to loſe. of* per & do.

Perduelis is, 3 *com. a ſtubborn enemy.*

Pergamus i, 2 *f. in the Plur.* hæc Pergama ōrum.

Pergo,

Pergo is, perrexi, pergĕre: endi do dum, perrectum u, pergens, perrecturus. *to go forward*; *à* per *&* rego.

Perlego is ēgi; perlegĕre: perlegendi do dum; perlectum —lectu perlegens, perlecturus. *to read thorowly.*

Permiſſu. 4 *m. onely in the Abl. Sing.*

Perpetior, ĕris vel ĕre: perpeſſus ſum vel fui: perpeti: perpetiendi do dum; perpeſſum perpeſſu; perpetiens, perpeſſurus. *to ſuffer. à* per *&* patior.

Perplaceo —es —ui; ēre endi do dum; perplacitum —tu; perplacens, perplaciturus. *to pleaſe very much.*

Perſis ĭdis. 3 *f. Perſis. Plur. caret.*

Pes ĕdis. 3 *m. a foot.*

Peto is, petivi, (*Sync.* petii) petĕre: petendi o um; petitum u petens, peticurus. *to ask.*

Phaleræ, ——alerārum. 1 *fœmin. Horſ-trappings*; *Sing. caret.*

Pharus i. 1 *dub. a watch-Tower.*

Phaſelus i. 2 *dub. a brigandine.*

Philotis ĭdis. 3 *f. a woman's name.*

Phœnix īcis. 3 *m. a pheniz.*

Phryx ygis. 3 *m. a Phrygian.*

Pietas ātis. 3 *f. godlineſs.*

Piget, pigebat, piguit vel pigitum eſt vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigēre. *it irketh.*

Pingo is, pinxi, pingĕre: —endi do dum. pictum ctu, pingens, picturus, *to paint.*

Pinſo —is, pinſui, pinsĕre: endi do dum; piſtum ſtu; pinſens, piſturus. *to bake.*

Pinus, i *&* ûs. 2 *&* 4. *m. a pine-tree.*

Piper ĕris. 3 *n. pepper.*

Piſcis is. 3 *m. a fiſh.*

Pix picis. 3 *f. pitch.*

Placeo es, placui, placēre: endi do dum; placitum u; placens, placiturus. *to pleaſ.*

Plagæ ārum. 3 *fœm.* (retia) *hunting nets. Sing. caret.*

Plaga æ. 1 *fœm. a wound.*

Plaga ——æ. 1 *f. a climate.*

Plaudo is, plauſi, plaudĕre; —endi do dum: plauſum

ſum plauſu; plaudens plauſurus. *to clap hands for joy.*

Plebs } is, 3 *fœm. common*
Plebis } *people.*

Plecto —is, xi; plectĕre: —endi —do —dum; plexum u plectens, plexurus (punio) *to puniſh.*

Plecto is, xi, plectĕre; endi do dum: plexum u. plectens, plexurus. *to entangle, or to weave.*

Pleo —es, evi, plēre: endi —do —dum; plectum u; plens, pleturus. *to fill. an old Verb out of uſe: but onely in the Compounds: as* compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo, ſuppleo.

Plico as, avi (*&* plicui) āre: andi —do —dum: plicatum u (*&* plicitum u) plicans, plicaturus *&* pliciturus. *to fold. Comp.* applico, complico, explico, replico, Multiplico, ſupplico.

Pluo is, ui, *or* pluvi, pluĕre: endi do dum; pluitum u; pluens, pluiturus. *to rain.*

Plus, pluris. 3 *n. in the plur. hi & hæ* plures, *&* hæc plura, *thorowout.*

Poileo es, (*Præter. caret*) —ĕre: endi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) —ens, *to bee able.*

Pono is, poſui ponĕre: endi o um: poſitum u; ponens, poſiturus. *to put.*

Pons ontis. 3 *m. a bridg.*

Pontus i. 2 *m. the ſea.*

Porticus ûs. 4 *m. a gallerie.*

Poſco is, popoſci, poſcĕre: endi do dum; (*Supinis caret*) poſcens. *to ask or require.*

Poſtis is. 3 *m. a poſt*

Poto as, āvi, āre (*&* potus ſum vel fui) āre: andi do dum: potum potu; *&* poratum tu; potans, poturus *&* potaturus *to drink.*

Præcordia orum. 2 *neut. the midriff. Sing. caret.*

Præcurro —is, præcucurri, præcurrĕre; —endi do dum: præcurſum u, præcurrens, præcurſurus. *to run before. of* præ & curro

Prælego —is, —ēgi, prælegĕre: endi o dū. ectum —ectu, prælegens, ecturus. *to read before. of* præ *&* lego.

Præmineo es, præminui, præminēre; endi o um: (*Sup. caret*) præmineus.

to excell others. of præ *&* maneo.

Præneſte is. 3 *n. a Town in Italie. plur. caret.*

Præs ædis. 3 *maſc. a ſuretie.*

Præſes ĭdis. 3 *c. a preſident.*

Præſul ŭlis. 3 *c. a preſident, or prelate.*

Prandeo —es, prandi *&* pranſus ſum vel fui, prandēre: endi do dum prandens, pranſurus *to dine.*

Precis, precem, prece. 3 *f. onely in three caſes in the Singul. Number, but whole in the Plural: as* preces, precum, precibus. *&c.*

Premo is, preſſi, premĕre: premendi do dum preſſum u, premens, preſſurus. *to preſs, to bee againſt, to purſue.*

Primitiæ ārum. 1 *f. firſt-fruits. Sing. caret.*

Princeps ĭpis. 3 *c. a Prince.*

Problēma ĕmatis 3 *neut. a demand, an hard queſtion.*

Prodo is, prodĭdi, prodĕre: endi o um, proditum u, prodens, proditurus. *to betray. of* pro *&* do.

Proficiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre: profectus ſum vel fui: proficiſci: endi do dum, profectum —u. proficiſcens, -ecturus, *to go forth.*

Proluo is, ui, uĕre: uendi o um. prolutum u. proluens, proluturus. *all-waſh. ex* pro *&* lavo.

Prominĕo es, inui, ēre endi o um. *(Sup car.)* prominens. *to hang out in ſight.*

Promo is, prompſi, promĕre: —endi —do -dum. promptum u. promens; promiturus. *to bring forth; to ſet abroad.*

Prompti. 4 *maſcul. onely in the Ablative caſe. with readineſs.*

Pſallo is, ſalli, pſallĕre: endi o um, *(Sup car.)* pſallens. *to ſing.*

Puber ĕris. 3 *com. ripe of age.*

Pubes ĕris, 3 *fœm. ripeneſs of age. Plur caret.*

Pudet, pudebat, puditum eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit, pudēre. *it ſhameth.*

Pueraſco is, *(præter. caret)* pueraſcĕre: ——endi —do —dum. *(Sup. caret)* pueraſcens *to wax a childe.*

Pugil ĭlis. 3 *com. a champion.*

Pulver ĕris. 3 *m. duſt.*

Pulvis ĕris 3 *m. duſt.*

Pumex

Pumex ĭcis. 3 *m. a pumice-ſtone.*
Punctum i. 2 *n. a point.*
Punctus i. 2 *m. a point.*
Pungo is, pupugi & punxi, pungĕre : —endi —do —dum. punctum ctu. pungens, punctūrus. *to prick.*
Pus pūris. 3 *neut. filth, corruption.*
Python ōnis. 3 *dub. a ſerpent, kil'd by Apollo.*

Q.

Quæro is, quæſivi, quærĕre: endi o um quæſitum u. quærens, quæſiturus. *to ſeek.*
Quatio quatis, concuſſi (*of* concutio) quatĕre: quatiendi do dum. quaſſum u. quatiens, quaſſurus, *to ſhake.*
Quercus, *i & ûs.* 2 *& 4. f. an oak.*
Qui, quæ, quod. *who or which. a pron. Rel.*
Quies ētis. 3 *f. reſt. Plural. caret.*
Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet vel quidlibet *every one. a Pron. Indefin.*
Quiniſco -is, quexi, quiniſcĕre : endi do dum. (*Sup. caret*) quiniſcens. *to nodd with the head.*
Quiſquiliæ ārum. 1 *f chippings ; or things of no weight. Plur. car.*
Quot. *how many.*

R.

Rabula æ. 1 *m. a brawler.*
Rado is, raſi, radĕre : endi o um. raſum u. radens, raſurus. *to ſhave.*
Ramex ĭcis, 3 *dub. burſtneſs.*
Rapio —is, rapui, rapĕre : rapiendi —do —dum. raptum —u. rapiens. rapturus. *to take or ſnatch away.*
Raſtrum i, 2 *neut. a rake : in the Plur.* hi Raſtri & hæc Raſtra.
Raucio -is, rauſi, raucīre : rauciendi o um. (*Sup. caret*) rauciens, *to be hoarſ.*
Recĭdo is, recĭdi, recidĕre: endi o um. recaſum ſu. recidens, recaſurus. *to fall backward.*
Recordor, āris vel āre, recordatus ſum vel fui, recordari : recordandi -do -dum. recordatum u, recordans, -aturus. *to remember.*

Reddo

Reddo —is, reddĭdi, reddĕre: endi o um: redditum u; reddens, redditurus, *to reſtore.*

Redoleo —es —ui —ēre: ——endi —do —dum; ——ĭtum ——ĭtu; redolens, -iturus, *to give a ſavor.*

Refringo is, refrēgi, refringĕre: endi o um; refractum u; refringens, refracturus, *to break open.* of re & frango.

Rego —is, rexi, regĕre: endi o um: rectum ctu; regens, recturus. *to rule or govern.*

Relego —is —ēgi —egĕre: endi o um: relectum u; —egens, ecturus. *to read again.*

Reminiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre: recordatus ſum vel fui (*of* recordor) reminiſci; endi o um; recordatum u; reminiſcens, recordaturus. *to remember.*

Ren ēnis. 3 *m. the kidney.*

Renuo —is, renui, renuĕre; -endi -do -dum: (*Supinis caret*) renuens. *to refuſe.* a re & nuo.

Reor, reris vel rere, ratus ſum vel fui, reri, rendi o um; ratum u; rens, turus. *to ſuppoſe.*

Repango is repegi, repangĕre; endi do dum; repactum repactu, repangens, repacturus. *faſten again.* of re & pango.

Reperio is, reperi, reperire: iendi o um; repertum —u, reperiens, repertūrus. *to finde:* of re & pario.

Repetundarum, *gen.* repetundis. *Abl.* 1 *f. bribery.*

Replico as, āvi, (& replicui) āre: andi do dum; —atum —atu, —ans, aturus. *to reply.* of re & plico.

Repungo -is, repupugi & repunxi, repungĕre: repungendi —do —dum; repunctum repunctu; repungens, repuncturus, *to prick again:* of re & pungo.

Res, rei. 5 *fœm. a thing.*

Reſcio is, ivi, reſcire: iendi o um: reſcitum u, reſciens, reſciturus. *to know again,* of re & ſcio.

Reſpuo is, ui, uĕre; uendi o um: reſputum u; reſpuens, reſputurus, *to refuſe.* of re & ſpuo.

Reſtis

Reſtis is. 3 *m. a halter.*
Reſulto as, āvi, āre; andi o um: reſultum u, reſultans, reſultaturus. *to rebound.*
Rete is. 3 *n. a net.*
Rex, regis. 3 *m. a king.*
Rideo es, riſi, ridēre; endi o um; riſum ſu, ridens, riſurus. *to laugh.*
Ringo is, rinxi, ringĕre; endi do dum: rictum u, ringens, ricturus. *to frett or vex.*
Robur ŏris. 3 *n. an oak.*
Rodo is, roſi, rodĕre: endi o um. roſum u. rodens, roſurus. *to knaw.*
Roma æ. 1 *fœm. Rome.*
Ros, rōris. 3 *m. the dew.*
Roſtra ōrum. 2 *n. the Pulpit. Sing. caret.*
Rudens entis. *dub. a cable-rope.*
Rudo is, rudi, rudĕre; rudendi o um: (*Supinis caret*) rudens. *to bray like an aſs.*
Rumpo is, rupi, rumpĕre; endi o um; ruptum tu, rumpens, rupturus. *to break.*
Ruo, ruis, ruî, ruĕre; ruendi do dum, ruitum ru, ruens, ruiturus. *to fall.*
Rus ruris. 3 *n. the countrey: in the Plural it hath three like caſes.* rura, rura, rura.

S.

SAcer, a, um. *holie.*
Sacerdos, ōtis. 3 *com. a Prieſt or Nun.*
Sacro -as, avi, āre: andi ando andum; atum u, ans, —āturus. *to dedicate.*
Sal —alis. 3 *maſc. ſalt. and it is found in the Neuter Gender,* hoc Sal.
Salio is: [*pro* ſalto] ſalui, (*or* ſalii) ſalire; iendi endo endum: ſaltum u, ſaliens, ſalturus. *to leap.* indè deſilio, deſilii, deſultum: exſilio; tranſilio; reſilio.
Salio is, (*pro* ſale condio, *or* conſpergo) ſalivi, ſalire; iendi -do -dum: ſalitum, tu. ſaliens, ſaliturus. *to ſeaſon with ſalt. vide* ſallo.
Sallio —is, ſallivi, ſallīre: —iendi do dum; ſallitum u. ſalliens, ſalliturus. *to ſalt.*
Sallo ——is, ſalli, ſallĕre: endi o um; ſalſum ſu; ſallens,

ſalſens, ſalſurus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt.*
Salto —as, āvi, -āre : andi do dum ; ſaltum u, ſaltans, ſaltaturus. *to leap or dance.*
Salum i. 2 *n. the ſea.*
Salus ūtis. 3 *f. health. Pl. car.*
Samnis ītis 3 *m. a Samnite.*
Sancio is, ſanxi *&* ſancivi, ſancīre ; ſanciendi do dum ; ſancitum -citu; ſanciens, ſancīturus. *to eſtabliſh.*
Sanguis ĭnis. 3 *maſc. blood. Plur. car.*
Sapphirus i 2 *f. a ſapphire.*
Sapientia æ. 1 *fœm. wiſdom. Plural. caret.*
Sapio —is, ſapui, ſapĕre : ſapiendi —do —dum, *(Supinis caret)* ſapiens. *to bee wiſe, to have a taſte.*
Sarcio is, ſarſi, ſarcīre: iendi do dum : ſartum tu; ſarciens, ſarturos. *to patch.*
Sardonyx ycis. 3 *m. a Sardonyx ſtone.*
Satago —is, ſatēgi, agĕre; endi do dum; *(Sup. caret)* ſatagens. *to do endeavor.*
Satrapas } *æ. m. a peer, or*
Satrapa } *prince.*
Scabo -is, ſcabi, ſcabĕre: -endi do dum. *(Sup. caret)* ſcabens. *to ſcratch or rub.*
Scalpo is, ſcalpſi, ſcalpĕre: —endi do dum, ſcalptum ſcalptu, ſcalpens, ſcalpturus. *to claw or ſcratch.*
Scando is, ſcandi, ſcandĕre. endi do dum ; ſcanſum ſu ; ſcandens, ſcanſurus, *to climbe.*
Scindo is, ſcidi, ſcindĕre; -endi do dum. ſciſſum u. ſcindens, ſciſſurus. *to cut.*
Scio, ſcis, ſcivi, ſcire ; ſci—endi do dum. ſcitum ſciru. ſciens, ſciturus. *to know.*
Scobis } is. 3 *f. duſt.*
Scobs }
Scriba æ. 1 *maſc. a ſcribe, or notarie.*
Scribo is, ſcripſi, ſcribĕre: —endi endo endum; ſcriptum ſcriptu, ſcribens, ſcripturus. *to write.*
Scrobs, ſcrobis. 3 *fœm. a ditch.*
Scurra æ 1 *maſc. a ſcoffer or jeſter.*
Secerno —is, ſecrēvi ; ſecernĕre : endi do dum;

secretum u, secernens, secreturus. *to divide, or separate.*

Seco —as, secui, secāre; andi do dum; sectum sectu, secans, secturus, *to cut.*

Sedeo, sedes, sēdi; sedēre: —endi —do —dum; sessum sessu, sedens, sessurus. *to sit.*

Seges ĕtis. 3 *fœm. corn yet standing.*

Seligo —is, selegi, seligĕre: seligendi do dum; selectum —ectu, seligens, selecturus. *to select, to set apart.*

Semis —is. 3 *masc. ab ἥμισυς,* generatim convenit cujusque rei dimidio. *half.*

Semissis, *gen.* semissis. 3 *m. half a pound,* quasi semias, sex unciæ, dimidium assis.

Senecta æ 1 *f. old age. Plur. caret.*

Senex, senis. 3 *com. an old man.*

Senio ōnis. 3 *masc. the sise-point.*

Senium ii. 2 *n. old age. Plur. caret.*

Sensum i. 2 *neut. the sens, or feeling, judgment, or reason.*

Sensus ûs. 3 *m. idem.*

Sentio, sentis, sensi; sentire; —iendi —do —dum, sensum u, sentiens, sensurus. *to perceiv, or understand.*

Sentis is. 3 *m. a thorn.*

Sepelio —is, sepelivi, sepelire. sepeliendi -do -dum. sepultum u. sepeliens, sepulturus. *to bury.*

Sepio —is, sepsi, sepīre; —iendi —do —dum; septum septu; sepiens, septurus. *to hedg.*

Seps (*pro* serpente, scolopendra scliicet) sēpis. 3 *masculine. à σήπω* putrefacio, quòd membra icta putrefaciat. *σήψ. a serpent.*

Seps —ēpis, vel potiùs, sepes —is. (*pro* sepimento) 3 *fœminine. an hedg: of* sepio.

Sequor, sequĕris vel ĕre, sequutus sum vel fui, sequi, sequendi o um, sequutum u, sequens, sequuturus, sequutus, & sequendus. *to follow.*

Sermo ōnis. 3 *m. ſpeech.*
Ser Sēris. 3 *maſc. One of a people in Aſia called Seres.*
Sero (*pro* ſemino *vel* planto) ſeris, sēvi: ſerĕre: ſerendi —endo ——dum: ſatum ——tu; ſerens, ſaturus: *to ſowe, or plant: the Compounds whereof make* sĭtum: *as*, Aſſero (*i. e.* juxta ſero) aſſevi, aſsĭtum: conſero, conſēvi, consĭtum: Diſſero (*pro* diſſemino) ēvi, ĭtum: obſero, obſevi, obſitum.
Sero (*pro* ordino *vel* jungo) ſeris, ſerui, ſerĕre: ——endi ——endo —endum: ſertum ſertu, ſerens, ſerturus. *to ſet in order: the Compounds whereof make* ſertum: *as*, aſſero, (*i. e.* affirmo, confirmo) aſſerui aſſertum. Conſero, (*pro* commiſceo) conſerui conſertum. Deſero (*i. e.* derelinquo) deſerui deſertum. Diſſero (*i. e.* diſputo) diſſerui diſſertum. Exſero (*i. e.* extraho *vel* extendo) exſerui exſertum. Inſero (*i. e.* immitto *vel* interpono) inſerui inſertum.
Serpens —entis. 3 *maſc. a ſerpent.*
Sibilus i. 2 *maſcul. an biſſing. in the Plurall Number it is maſculine and neuter: as, hi* ſibili, *& hæc* ſibila.
Sido —is, sēdi (*of* ſedeo) ſidĕre, ſidendi do dum: *Sup. caret*) ſidens. *to ſettle down: Compounds* aſſido, conſido, deſido, reſido, ſubſido ēdi.
Siler ĕris. 3 *neut. an Oſier.*
Silex ĭcis. 3 *maſc. a flint-ſtone.*
Sinapi. *n. undecl. muſtard.*
Sinapis is. 3 *f. muſtard.*
Sindon, ŏnis. 3 *f. fine linnen cloth.*
Singultio —is, ſingultivi, ſingultīre: ——iendi —endo —dum: ſingultum u, ſingultiens, ſingulturus. *to ſob.*
Sino —is, ſivi, ſinĕre; ſinendi do dum; ſitum tu, ſinens, ſiturus: *to ſuffer.*
Sinum i. 2 *neut.* } *a milk-*
Sinus i. 3 *maſc.* } *pail.*
Sinus ûs. 4 *m a boſom.*
Siren ēnis. 3 *f. a meremaid.*

Siſer —ēris. 3 *neut. a parſnip.*
Siſto (*pro* facio ſtare : *Verb Active*) ſiſtis, ſtiti, ſiſtĕre, ſiſtendi endo endum : ſtatum ſtatu ; ſiſtens, ſtaturus : *to make to ſtand : as* ſiſte gradum, *ſtay your pace.* ſiſte lacrymas, *ſtay your tears.*
Siſto (*tantùm pro* ſtare ; *Verb Neuter*) ſiſtis, ſteti ; ſiſtĕre : —endi endo endum : ſtatum tu ; ſiſtens, ſtaturus. *to ſtand.*
Sitis is. 3 *fœm. thirſt. Plur. caret.*
Soboles is. 3 *f. an offſpring. Plur caret.*
Socrus i. 2 *fœm. a mother-in-law.*
Sodalis is. 3 *maſc. a companion.*
Sol sōlis. 3 *m. the ſun.*
Soleo ——es, ſolitus ſum vel fui ; ——ēre : *to bee wont, or accuſtomed.*
Solium ii. 2 *neut. a throne. Plur. caret.*
Solvo —is, ſolvi ; ſolvĕre : endi do dum ; ſolutum u ; ſolvens, ſoluturus. *to looſe.*
Somnus ni. 2 *m. ſleep.*
Sono —as, ſonui, ſonāre : andi do dum : ſonitum tu ; ſonans, ſoniturus, *to ſound.*
Sorbeo ——es, ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorbēre : —endi endo endum : ſorptum u, ſorbens, ſorpturus, *to ſup.*
Soror ōris. 3 *f. a ſiſter.*
Spargo, ſpargis, ſparſi, ſpargĕre : ——endi endo endum : ſparſum ſu ; ſpargens, ſparſurus. *to ſprinckle.*
Species ēi. 5 *fœm. a kinde.*
Specus i *or* ûs. 2 & 4 *maſc. a den.*
Sperno —is, ſprevi, ſpernĕre : ſpernendi —endo —endum ; ſpretum tu ; ſpernens, ſpreturus. *to deſpiſe.*
Spinus ——ni. (*or more rightly*, mas pinus) *a ſloe tree, or a pine tree.*
Splen ——ēnis. 3 *m. the ſpleen.*
Spondeo —es, ſpopondi ; ſpondēre : endi o um : ſponſum ſu ; ſpondens, ſponſurus. *to promiſs.*
Sponſalia ōrum. 2 *n. betrothing. Sing. caret.*

Spontis. *Genit.* & sponte: *Ablat.* 3 *fœm. of his own accord.*

Statuo, statuis, statui, statuĕre; statuendi —do dum: statutum —tu; statuens, uturus. *to appoint, or decree.*

Sterno, sternis, stravi, sternĕre: sternendi do dum, stratum stratu, sternens, straturus. *to spread or throw down.*

Stipis } is. 3 *f. an alms.*
Stips }

Stirps (*pro* trunco arboris) stirpis. 3 *mascul. the trunck, or body of a tree.*

Stirps (origo, progenies, soboles) stirpis. 3 *fœmin. a stock, or descent.*

Sto, stas, steti; stare: standi —do —dum; statum statu, stans, staturus. *to stand.*

Strepo is, strepui, strepĕre: strependi —do —dum, strepĭtum strepĭtu, strepens, strepiturus. *to make a noise.*

Strido -is, stridi, stridĕre: endi do dum: (*Supinis caret*) stridens. *to make a noise.*

Stringo, stringis, strinxi; stringĕre: stringendi do dum; strictum u, stringens, stricturus. *to strain, to strike.*

Struo, struis, struxi, struĕre; —endi —endo —endum: structum ctu, struens, structurus. *to build.*

Stultitia æ. 1 *f. foolishness. Plur. caret.*

Suadeo, suades, suasi, suadēre: suadendi —do —dum; suasum suasu, suadens, suasurus. *to perswade.*

Suber ĕris. 3 *neut. a cork tree.*

Sublego, sublegis, sublēgi; sublegĕre: —endi -do -dum; sublectum sublectu, sublegens, sublecturus. *to steal away privily.*

Suboleo es subolui, subolēre: —endi —do -dum: subolitum subolitu, subolens, suboliturus. *to savor, or smell a thing.*

Suesco is, suevi *vel* suetus sum vel fui; suescĕre: endi endo endum; suetum tu, suescens, sueturus. *to accustom.*

Suffero,

Sufféro, ſuffers, ſuſtuli, ſufferre: ſufferendi -do dum; ſublatum —atu, ſufferens, ſublaturus, *to ſuffer.*

Sugo, ſugis, ſuxi, ſugĕre: ——endi endo endum; (*Supinis caret*) ſugens, *to ſuck.*

Sulmo, Sulmōnis. 3 *maſc. a Town where Ovid was born.*

Sum, es, fui (*of* fuo) eſſe: futurus. *to bee.*

Sumo, ſumis, ſumſi, ſumĕre; ——endi ——endo dum; ſumtum ſumtu; ſumens, ſumturus. *to take.*

Supellex —ectilis. 3 *fœm. Plur.* ſupellectilia, *houſholdſtuff*, ſed vix legitur.

Suppetiæ, *Acc.* ſuppetias. 1 *f. aid.*

Supplico as, ſupplicavi; āre; ——andi do dum, ſupplicatum tu, ans, aturus. *to entreat. of* ſub & plico.

Surgo, ſurgis, ſurrexi; ſurgĕre; ſurgendi endo endum, ſurrectum ſurrectu, ſurgens ſurrecturus. *to riſe, of* ſurſum & rego, erigo.

Sus, ſuis. 3 *com. a ſow, boar, or hog.*

Synodus ŏdi, 2 *fœm. an aſſembly.*

T.

TAceo, taces, tacui, tacēre: —endi endo endum, tacĭtum tacĭtu, tacens, taciturus. *to hold one's peace.*

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, *or* pertæſum eſt vel fuit, tæduerat, vel pertæſum erat vel fuerat, tædebit, tædēre. *it irketh.*

Tænarus ri. 2 *maſc. a Promontory in Laconia; in the Plurall*, hæc Tartara ōrum.

Tagus gi. 2 *a river in Portugal.*

Talio ōnis. 3 *maſc. like for like, avengement.*

Talpa, talpæ. 3 *dub. a mole.*

Tango is, tetĭgi, tangĕre; tangendi do dum, tactum tactu, tangens, tacturus. *to touch.*

Tantundem. *Genit.* tantidem. *as much. a Diptote, declined onely in two caſes.*

Tapes ētis. 3 *m. a carpet, or tapeſtry.*
Tapēte ētis. 3 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tapētum ēti 2 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tartarus ——ri. 2 *maſcul. hell. in the Plural, Hæc* Tartara.
Taygetus ——ti. 2 *maſc. an hill in Laconia; in the Plural, Hæc* Taygeta.
Teges ētis. 3 *fœm. a matt.*
Temno is, tempſi, temnĕre: endi do dum: temtum u; temnens, temprurus. *to deſpiſe.*
Tempe, Τέμπη *n. neuter. a very fair field in Theſſalie, or a place of delight.*
Tendo ——is, tĕtendi; tendĕre: ——endi do dum: tenſum —u, & tentum —tu; tendens, tenſurus & tenturus. *to ſtretch, or bend.*
Teneo —es, tenui, tenēre: tenendi do dum; tentum u; tenens, tenturus. *to hold.*
Tepeo ——es, tepui; tepēre: tependi endo endum; (*Sup. caret*) tepens. *to bee warm.*
Tepeſco is, tepui, tepeſcĕre: tepeſcendi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) tepens. *to wex hot.*
Ternio ōnis. 3 *m. the trey-point.*
Tero —is, trivi, terĕre: terendi o um; tritum tu; terens, triturus. *to wear.*
Teſqua ōrum. 2 *n. rough places.*
Teſtis, teſtis. 3 *maſcul. a witneſs.*
Teucer ri. } 2 *m. a kin*
Teucrus ri. } *of Troy.*
Texo —is, texui, texĕre: endi do dum; textum tu; texens, texturus. *to weav.*
Thebæ ——ārum. 1 *fœm. Thebes. a city. Sing. caret.*
Thermæ ārum. 1 *fœm. hot bathes. Sing. caret.*
Thorax ācis. 3 *m. a breſt-plate.*
Thrax —ācis. 3 *m. a Thracian.*
Thus ūrīs. 3 *neut. frankencenſe: or the frankincenſtree. In the Plural it hath three like caſes:* thura, thura, thura.
Tignum i. 2 *n. a raſter.*
Tignus i. 2 *m. a raſter.*
Tigris ——ĭdis. 3 *fœm. a tigre*

Timeo es, timui, timēre; timendi endo endum; (*Sup. caret*) timens. *to fear.*

Timeor, timēris vel timēre: (*Præterit. caret*) timēri: timendus. *to bee feared.*

Titubo —as, titubāvi, & titubatus ſum vel fui; titubāre: -andi ando andum; titubatum tu; titubans, titubaturus. *to ſtumble.*

Tollo —is, ſuſtuli; tollĕre: tollendi —endo —endum; latum latū; tollens, laturus. *to bear or ſuffer.*

Tondeo es, totondi; tondēre: tondendi —endo endum; tonſum —ſu; tondens, tonſurus. *to clip, or ſhear.*

Tonitru. *neuter, Invariab. thunder. in the Plural Number,* Tonitrua uum, &c.

Tonitrus ûs. 4 *maſc. thunder.*

Tono as, tonui, tonāre: tonandi do dum; tonĭtum u; tonans, tonitu-rus. *to thunder.*

Torpeo es, torpui, torpēre: torpendi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) torpens, *to bee ſluggiſh.*

Torqueo —es, torſi, torquēre: torquendi —endo —endum: torſum torſu, & tortum tortu; torquens, torſurus, & ——turus. *to wreath, to reſt, to vex, or trouble.*

Torquis —is. 3 *m. a chain for the neck.*

Torrens entis. 3 *m. a torrent.*

Torreo es, torrui, torrēre: torrendi o um: toſtum u; torrens, toſturus. *to roſt.*

Torris is. 3 *m. a firebrand.*

Tot, *hi ha & hæc, ſo many. an Aptote.*

Tracto -as, āvi, āre: tra-andi do dum: —ātum tu; ans, tractaturus. *to handle.*

Trado is, tradĭdi, tradĕre: tradendi endo endum; traditum tu; tradens, traditurus. *to deliver unto any one. à* trans & do.

Traho is, traxi, trahĕre: trahendi do dum: tra-ctum u; trahens tractu-rus. *to draw.*

Tranſlego —is, tranſlegi, tranlegĕre;

Vas, vasis. 3 *neuter, a vessel, in the Plural Number it is of the second Declension,* Vasa, vasorum; *according to the Verse:* Vas, vasis, primo; vasorum vasa, secundo.

Vates, vatis. 3 *m. a prophet.*

Uber -ĕris. 3 *hic & hac: plentifull. Adj.*

Uber ĕris. 3 *neut. a dug, or pap.*

Vectis is. 3 *m. a barr.*

Veho, vehis, vexi, vehĕre: vehendi vehendo vehendum; vectum u, vehens, vecturus. *to carrie.*

Vello is, velli *&* vulsi; vellĕre: vellendi endo endum; vulsum u, vellens, vulsurus. *to pul up.*

Vendo, vendis, vendĭdi, vendĕre; vendendi endo endum; venditum u. vendens, venditurus. *to sell.*

Veneo, [*pro* vendor] is, Venivi, *&* venditus sum vel sui, venire; iendi endo endum: venum ——u, veniens. *to bee sold; Verb neuter Passive.*

Venio -is, veni, venire; veniendi do dum. ventum tu, veniens, venturus. *to com.*

Venter tris. 3 *m. the belly.*

Venus ĕris. 3 *f. the goddess of beautie.*

Ver, vēris. 3 *n. the spring. Plur. caret.*

Verber ĕris. *neut. a stripe: but it is out of use in the Nom. case.*

Verbĕris, *Genitivo &* verbere, *Ablativo, of a stripe: in the Plural* verbĕra um *&c.*

Vergo, vergis, (*preterit. caret*) vergĕre; vergendi vergendo vergendum. (*Sup. caret*) vergens. *to bend.*

Vermis is. 3 *m. a worm.*

Verna æ. 1 *com. a slave, a bondman, or bondwoman.*

Verres -is. 3 *masc. a bore-pig.*

Verro verris, verri, *&* versi; verrĕre: verrendi endo endum; versum su; verrens, versurus. *to brush.*

Verto vertis, verti, vertĕre; vertendi endo endum; versum versu; vertens, versurus. *to turn.*

Ver-

translegĕre; endi endo endum: translectum ctu, translegens, translecturus: *to read over.*

Tremo is, tremui, tremĕre; tremendi do dum; (*Supinis caret*) tremens, *to tremble.*

Tres *hi & hæ, & hæc* tria. *three. Sing. caret.*

Tribus ûs. 4 *m. a kindred, or stock.*

Tricæ ārum. 1 *fœm. trifles. Sing. caret.*

Triptōton ti. 2 *neuter, a Triptote.* id est, *a Noun declined onely in three Cases.*

Tros, Troïs. 3 *masc. a Trojan.*

Trudo ——is, trusi, trudĕre; endi o um, trusum su, trudens, trusurus. *to thrust.*

Tu. *Gen.* tuî; *thou. Pron. prim.*

Tuber ——— ĕris. 3 *neut. a swelling, or a mushrom. of* tumeo.

Tueor, —ēris vel —ēre, tuitus sum vel fui, tuēri: tuendi —endo —endum: tutum tutu, & tuitum tuitu; tuens, tuturus & tuiturus. *to defend.*

Tuor, ĕris vel ĕre, tuitus sum vel fui, tui, & tuēri: tuendi ——endo endum; tutum —tu; & tuitum tuitu; tuens, tuturus, & tuiturus. *to look.*

Tundo —is, tŭtŭdi, tundĕre: tundendi dendo dendum; tunsum su; tundens, tunsurus. *to beat, or knock.*

Tussis is. 3 *f. the cough. Plur. caret.*

Tibris is. 3 *mascul. the river Tiber.*

Tibur -ŭris. 3 *n. a town in Italie.*

V.

VAdo is, vasi, vadĕre: vadendi, vadendo, vadendum; vasum vasu; vadens, vasurus. *to go.*

Valeo, vales, valui, valēre: valendi valendo valendum; valĭtum u; valens, valiturus. *to bee in health.*

Valvæ ārum. 1 *f. folding dores. Sing. caret.*

Vannus i. 2 *fœm. a vanne to winnow corn withal.*

Vas vadis. 3 *m. a suretie.*

Vas,

Vervex —ēcis. 3 *masc. a weather.*
Veſcor, veſcĕris vel veſcĕre, paſtus ſum vel fui; (*of* paſcor) veſci: veſcendi —do —dum; paſtum u, veſcens, paſturus. *to eat.*
Veſper ĕri. 2 *m. the eventide.*
Veto -as, vetui, āre; andi o um; vetĭtum u; vetans, vetiturus. *to forbid.*
Vicem, *Accuſ.* vice, *Abl. by turn: but in the Plur.* vices, vicium, vicibus, *&c.*
Video es, vidi; vidēre: videndi o um; viſum ſu; videns, viſurus. *to ſee.*
Vieo es, vievi, viēre; endi o um; vietum u; viens, vieturus *to binde.*
Vigil ĭlis. 3 *com. a watchman, or woman.*
Vincio -is, vinxi, vincīre; vinciendi do dum; vinctum u; vinciens, vincturus. *to binde.*
Vinco -is, vici, vincĕre: vincendi o um; victum u; vincens, victurus. *to overcom.*
Vindex ĭcis. 3 *com. an avenger.*
Vir, viri. 2 *maſculine. a man.*
Virgilius ii. 2 *m. Virgil, Poët. Plur. caret.*
Virgo ĭnis. 3 *f. a virgin.*
Virtus ūtis. 3 *f. virtue.*
Virus ri. *n. Acc. Voc.* vir *poiſon. Plur. caret.*
Vis, vis. 3 *f. force, ſtrength.*
Viſcum i. 2 *n. glue, or birdlime.*
Viſcus i. 2 *m glue, birdlime.*
Viſcus ĕris. 3 *neut. the entralls.*
Viſo is, viſi, viſĕre: viſendi o um, viſum viſu; viſens, viſurus. *to viſit, to go to ſee.*
Vitrum i. 2 *n. glaſs.*
Vivo is, vixi, vivĕre; vivendi o um; victum u; vivens, victurus *to live.*
Ulciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, ultus ſum vel fui; ulciſci: endi o um; ultum u; ulciſcens, ulturus. *to revenge.*
Unguis is. 3 *m. a nail.*
Vocito as, āvi, āre: andi o um: ātum u; ans, aturus. *to call often.*
Volo as, āvi, āre: andi o um; volatum u; volans, aturus. *to flie.*
Volo, vis. volui, velle: volendi endo endum (*Sup. caret.*) volens. *to will, or to bee willing.*

INDEX.

olvo -is, volvi, volvĕre : endi o um : volutum u; volvens, volvturus. *to roll.*

omer -ĕris } *A plow-*
omis -ĕris } *ſhare.*

omo is, vomui, vomĕre : vomendi o um : vomĭtum u, vomens, vomiturus. *to vomit.*

rgeo es, ursi, urgēre ; urgendi o um : ursum u ; urgens, ursurus. *to urge.*

Uro is, ussi urĕre : urendi o um : ustum u, urens, usturus. *to burn.*

Utor, ĕris vel ĕre ; usus sum vel fui, uti : utendi o um : usum su ; utens, usurus. *to uſe.*

Vulgus i. *masc. & neut. the common people.*

Vulpes -is. 3 *masc. a fox.*

Uxor -ōris. 3 *fœm. a wife.*

FINIS.

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